PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be covered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 54 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
30th April	"SICILIA"	6,702
7th May	"MANDALA"	8,246
10th "	"SOMALI" X	6,794
14th "	"NALDERA" *	15,825
21st "	"MOREA"	10,890
28th "	"CALEDONIA"	7,572
4th June	"SARDINIA"	6,580
11th "	"DONGOLA"	8,056
18th "	"MALWA" *	10,941
25th "	"NORE"	6,703

X Extra steamer to Port Said and London only, conveying only second saloon passengers.

* Through steamers from Australia. Only have ilmited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne has been resumed and the train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and the accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Far £12|10|- inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

Date 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
20th April	MA HOBRA —	8,288
5th May.	MANDALA —	8,246

P. O. SAILING FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks
1921 10th May	"DUNERA"	Calls Colombo-Singapore, Hongkong & Shanghai.
20th "	"NARKUNDA"	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Remarks.
8th April —	LINGA — — —	Karachi direct.
11th " —	LHASA — — —	Karachi Coasting 10 a.m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
* A Steamer		In May	Montreal

* If sufficient inducement offering

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Luzon Maru	Y. Ishikawa	24th April	7th May
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	29th "	11th "
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	1st May	10th "
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	3rd "	12th "
Saigon Maru	C. Okuda	15th "	24th "
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	25th "	6th June.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsushita	5339	20th "	3rd "
* Buyo Maru.	K. Chiba	5450	27th "	6th "
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda.	6074	12th May	24th "
† Nagano Maru	K. Tsukuda	3824	17th "	19th "
Tottori Maru	S. Ito	5966	14th "	20th "
Hakata Maru	T. Sasaki	5970	25rd "	29th "

* This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

† This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

For Freight and passages apply to
E. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara,	Bombay,
Baghdad,	Calcutta,
Bahrein,	Colombo,
Basrah,	Hillah,
Basrah City	Mosul.

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £ 995,00
Reserve Fund ..... £ 266,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,005,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt. Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Hartin, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loa and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Ex change Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custod and interest and dividends collected for clients.
D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITD.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 16-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIA BANK OF INDIA,
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.
75,000 shares of Re. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921. 2,71,41,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq (Offg)
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princess Street, E. C. 2.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.
BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Deccan
Ahmedabad	(Sub-Agency Parbhani)
Ahmedabad City	Hyderabad Sind
Akola	Indore
Akyab	Jalgaon (East
Allahabad	Khandesh)
Alleppy	Jalpaiguri
Amraoti	Karachi
Bangalore	Lahore
Bellary	Lucknow
Benares	Madras (Mount Road)
Bezwada	Madura
Bimlipatam	Mangalore
Bombay (Byculla)	Masulipatam
Bombay (Mandvi)	Moulmein
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Negapatan
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Park Street)	Patna
Calicut	Poona
Cawnpore	Quetta
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajahmundry
Chittagong	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cocanada (Outstation	Rangoon
Narsapur)	Salem
Cochin	Secunderabad
Coimbatore	Seraiganj (Pay Office)
Colombo	Simla
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakerdas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
E. M. WILSON.
Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,58,78,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 2,23,73,335
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 6,50,000/

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
E. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagar, saki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinanm, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 156.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness ! Permanency !
Non-corrosiveness !
Guaranteed.
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

Merchant
If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,
GO TO:
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
It is the place
Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.
Where orders are booked for you at exhibitors' standard prices without the least addition of any profits.
Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.
A visit will positively profit you
Open Daily from 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) except on Fridays.
ADMISSION FREE.
The Bombay Commercial Museum Building
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4
LOWEST RATE OF PR
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or	The Chief Agents
809, Bow Bazar.	D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta.	1 Chowringhee
	Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co LTD.
119, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarashand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Laljt Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mcolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies [illegible] from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to
UPANEAL [illegible] CO.,
Secy. Managers

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY).
Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000= £ 6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,284= „ 3,542,774
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djembes	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:	Singapore Penang	
CHINA	Shanghai, Hongkong	
JAPAN	Kobe	

BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, granss drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value to ease the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN BADANANJI DESAI,
Secretary and Manager.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES of SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

TENDERS, AUCTION SALE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—TENDERS with samples for the following for His Highness' Government Alwar before 12th May 1921 or be present here personally on the 14th May, 1921:—

1 Grams, 36,000 Maunds.
2 Wheat 3,000 Maunds.
3 Chapat 5,000 Maunds.
Apply, STATE AGENT. Alwar.
TA R149

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. GAJANAN & COMPANY, have REMOVED their office to JARIWALLA BUILDING, (1st Khetwady), near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, from 9th April, 1921. C9258

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Roader, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hamp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ELPHINSTONE ESTATE IN VICINITY OF THE DOCKS.

LEASE OF LAND BETWEEN THANA STREET AND MUSJID SIDING ROAD.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite SEALED TENDERS for taking up on lease the whole of their plot on the Elphinstone Estate between Thana Street and the Musjid Siding Road admeasuring 2200 quare yards.

A Lease will be granted to approved applicant for 50 years with option to renew on conditions for a further term expiring on 13th September, 2019, from 1st June, 1921, or at such other date when the land is available, which includes one year's free building time subject to the conditions in the Agreement for lease.

Only such buildings, consisting of GODOWNS on the ground floor and RESIDENCES OR OFFICES on the upper floors erected in accordance with Trustees design will be permitted.

Tenders will only be accepted on Forms to be obtained from the Manager, Land and Bunders and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which will be returned if Tender is not accepted.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

All Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked "Elphinstone Estate Plot" and be in the hands of the Manager, Land and Bunders by 12 noon (S.T.) on Thursday the 19th May 1921.

Plans and Elevations of Buildings may be inspected at the Manager's Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. where particulars and conditions may be obtained.

F. H. TAYLOR, P.A.S.I., M.R.S.I.
Manager,
Land and Bunders.

Bombay Port Trust Offices,
Prince's and Victoria Docks, Bombay.
C9233

PUBLIC NOTICE.

COAL TRANSPORTATION.

TO ALL COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, MANAGING AGENTS AND OTHERS IN CHARGE OF COLLIERIES IN THE PROVINCES OF BENGAL AND BEHAR AND ORISSA.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Government of India have appointed a Committee, having for its object the distribution of Wagons in the Coalfields with special reference to endeavouring, if possible, to distribute the wagons available daily between all collieries in a fair proportion and also to help in cases of urgent necessity any Industry which may through the want of coal be on the verge of closing down.

1. The Committee which has been appointed consists of the following members:—
Mr. G. S. PELLY, Coal Transportation Officer.
Mr. J. H. PATTINSON, M.L.C., representing the Indian Mining Association.
Mr. N. M. CHOWDHURY, representing the Indian Mining Federation.
Mr. D. P. MACKENZIE, M.L.C., representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. J. N. ROY, representing the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee held their first meeting on the 24th March, 1921, and Mr. J. H. Pattinson was elected the Chairman.

2. The following scheme was drawn up and will be put into force on a date which will be advised later:—

All X class supplies will cease from the date to be named later and in place of these supplies the following will be adopted.

3. PREFERENTIAL SUPPLIES will be given to:—
(1) Locomotive Coal.
(2) Government shipments, that is, Royal Indian Marine and Locomotive coal for Railways which is conveyed by sea.
(3) Public Utility Companies, that is, Electric Light Companies, Tramways, Gas Companies, Water Companies, Mints, Arsenals, Rifle, Shell and Gun Carriage Factories, Ice factories, Light Railways, Inland Steamer Hospitals, and such other requirements of the Government as are considered necessary and for which requisitions will be accepted from the Mining Engineer to the Railway Board.
(4) Messrs. Tata's Iron and Steel Works and Messrs. The Bengal Iron Coy.'s Works at Kulti, Shipment, Bunker Coal and Cumulative Supplies.

NOTE.—The coal under No. 4 will be given preferential supplies, but the supplies given will be taken from the pro rata monthly basis supplies of the Colliery indenting. The supplies under this head will not be in addition to the pro rata basis for contract or Public supplies.

4. Having deducted the requirements of Classes 1 to 3 the balance of the Colliery's raisings plus stocks, will then be made available for; Contract supplies and then Public supplies, but in cases where a Colliery has no contracts then the wagons supplied will be available to that Colliery for despatch to any destination they desire. Provided they indent on the railway for a specific consignee and destination for which the allotment is to be made.

In arriving at the basis for the Contract and Public supplies the following procedure will be adopted.

The Colliery's raisings of all classes plus the stocks will be taken and from this figure will be deducted all preferential supplies 1 to 3 classes, the balance will be the available coal for the pro rata basis.

The Coalfields will be divided up into Weighbridge Sections and each section will be kept separate. The available coal for despatch from all collieries on a particular Weighbridge section will be added together and the total divided into the number of wagons available for Public, after deducting the Preferential supplies. Then each Colliery will receive a percentage of the available supply according to the total quantity of coal available at that colliery.

Each Weighbridge Section has a total working capacity of so many wagons per day and this is the figure which the Committee will take in arriving at the number of wagons available for both Preferential and Public supplies.

When wagons are supplied under "Public", collieries will be responsible for loading these against existing contracts for which wagons have been short supplied previously. If a colliery does not work up to its programme it will be given no wagon supplies to "Public."

Wagons on pro rata basis will only be allotted after contracts under Classes 1 to 4 have been met daily.

5. In order to arrive at the necessary figures to enable the Committee to work out the basis for each Colliery the following forms will have to be filled in by each Colliery.

1. FORM OF REGISTRATION OF COLLIERY.

This form will give the Committee the necessary details regarding each Colliery, its sidings, etc., and the total raisings for the year 1920 also the stocks at the 31st December, 1920.

These last particulars are needed as the Committee have decided that the basis for the first quarter's working will be based on the average monthly raisings for last year plus the stocks at the end of the year.

After the first quarter the raisings for January/March, 1921, and the stocks at the end of March, 1921, will form the basis for the next quarter and so on.

Their reason for adopting this procedure is that the date of starting the new scheme cannot be fixed yet and certain details must be in the hands of the Committee some time beforehand to enable them to make the necessary arrangements. Another very important point which the Committee wish to bring to the notice of Collieries is, that in the case of any Colliery having a siding or sidings served by both the East Indian Railway and the Bengal Nagpur Railway, the returns must be sent in separately showing only the actual raisings and stocks at each siding. That is, a Colliery cannot return the full raisings and stocks to each Railway.

EXAMPLE.—A Colliery raises 12,000 tons per month and the Colliery has two sidings, one the East Indian Railway and the other the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. On the 31st December, 1920, we will suppose that the East Indian Siding Pit's raisings are 8,000 tons and stocks 2,000 tons, whereas the B. N. R. Pit's raisings are 4,000 tons and stocks 5,000 tons.

The Colliery must send in two returns, one for the E. I. R. siding and the other for the B. N. R. siding. It must not return to each 12,000 tons raisings and 7,000 tons stocks.

FORM A. 1.—PREFERENTIAL SUPPLIES.

This form must be filled in and returned to the Committee so that they can have details of all preferential supplies and the arrears on the 1st February, 1921.

In this form it will be observed that the class of the preferential supply is asked for. This means that if the contract is for Locomotive Coal then against this contract in the column for class must be written 1 and so on as mentioned in para. 3 above.

FORM B. 1.—PUBLIC SUPPLIES.

Details regarding all other contracts which do not come under any of the Preferential supplies must be given in this form.

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY RAISINGS AND STOCKS.

This form must be filled up and sent in to the Committee every month and must contain the correct information regarding the raisings and stocks of all classes of coal raised at each Colliery and in cases of Collieries served by both the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways separate returns must be made.

STATEMENTS OF DAILY DESPATCHES.

This form must be submitted to the Committee daily and in all cases of no supplies or despatches the form must still be sent in, showing nil.

FORMS A. AND B.

These forms must be filled in and sent in to the Committee when any new contract is proposed for registration and authorisation by the Committee if the Colliery is in their opinion undersold.

6. Authorisation against individual collieries contracts must be given preference by the contracting Collieries each month over their Public supplies.

7. Collieries will be held responsible for not indenting for wagons for public supply until they have completed their monthly supplies against contract authorisations.

8. Contract arrears in existence on the 1st Ferbuary, 1921, will be divided by 12 and will be added on to the monthly amounts of the present year's contracts or as may be arranged by agreement between buyer and seller and such arrangement must be advised at once to the Committee.

9. In certain cases of urgent necessity the Committee will be prepared to consider authorising a special supply of wagons to consumers who are in grave difficulties for wagons. It is understood that this special assistance will be given only in very special cases when an industry is in actual danger of closing down owing to lack of coal. Such supplies will be treated as advance cumulative supplies and will be deducted from the supplying Colliery's pro rata allotment.

10. The Committee wish to draw very special attention to the following penalty which will be enforced to the full, that is, each offence will be treated as a separate offence punishable with the full penalty.

Any Colliery which disobeys the orders of the Committee or makes false returns either of raisings, despatches, or of stocks or any Colliery which does not indent against an authorisation or which deliberately despatches coal to an unauthorised party such Colliery shall be deprived of all wagons for a period not exceeding one month for each offence.

Any Colliery which fails to send in the returns required by the Committee in time, will not be included in the next wagon basis allotment. Failure on the part of any Colliery to send in the daily returns regularly will render that Colliery liable to punishment under the previous clause and a loss of all wagons for a period of one month for each offence.

11. All collieries must fill in and return the necessary forms to:—

J. H. PATTINSON,
Chairman, Coal Transportation Committee,
Post Box No. 30, CALCUTTA,

not later than 10th May, 1921. Any colliery failing to do so will be exoluded entirely from the first quarter's basis and will therefore not receive any wagons under pro rata basis for three months.

The forms are:—
(a) Colliery Registration Form.
(b) Preferential Supply Form A1.
(c) Public Supply Form B1.

12. All the necessary forms to be filled in as required by the Committee will be available at the following places.

Office of the Coal Transportation Committee, 1, Corporation Street, Calcutta, Assistant Secretary, Indian Mining Association, Royal Exchange Buildings, Clive Street, Calcutta; Secretary, Indian Mining Federation, 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

All weighbridge stations on the B. N. R. and E. I. R. situated in the Coalfields.

Any person wishing to have any detail explained should apply in writing to the Coal Transportation Committee.

By Order of the Committee,
J. H. PATTINSON,
Chairman,
Coal Transportation Committee.
C9251

CRAFT FOR SALE.

Motor Boats "Campbell" & "Bomoco"
Motor Boat Hulls Nos. B. 1 & B. 4
Motor Lighter No. 10
Hospital Motor Vessels Nos 5 and 6.
One 19' Anchor Boat
One Water-Barge
Tug "Nashona"
Tug "Rebel".

The above vessels which are surplus to Government requirements, are for sale and the undersigned, on behalf of the Commissioner for Disposals India will receive offers for the vessels as they lie in Bombay Harbour. Letters authorising inspection can be obtained from

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
C9228

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on Wednesday, the 25th May, 1921, at 3-15 p.m. at the egistered Office of the Company. Navsari uildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company ill be CLOSED from 23rd May to 3rd June 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th April, 1921. C9213

T. E APOLLO MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Apollo Mills, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 5th day of May, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing, in manner required for passing an extraordinary resolution, the following resolution.

And notice is hereby also given that a second extraordinary general meeting of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 20th day of May, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceeding of the said meeting to be held on the 5th day of May, 1921, and should it appear that the said resolution has been passed by the requisit majority at such meeting to consider and if thought fit to confirm the same as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

"That the capital of the Company be reduced from Rupees 50,00,000 (divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each) to Rs. 25,00,000 (divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 50 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50 each and extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital on the shares to the extent of Rs. 50 per share."

By order of the Board of Directors,
HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ESMAIL & CO.,
Agents.
375, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, dated 16th April, 1921. C9209

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Surat City Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 plus Rs. 5 as cycle allowance for a period of four months, owing to the permanent incumbent being on leave without pay.

Only those possessing a diploma of Sanitary Surveyors need apply.

Applicants should state their age, caste, qualifications, previous experience, if any, and whether they know Gujrati language or not. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 12th May, 1921.

S. K. KABRAJI, D.Ph. (London),
Health Officer,
Surat City Municipality.

Surat Municipal Office,
Dated 27th April, 1921. C9273

NOTICE.

NEW STUDENTS desirous of entering the Grant Medical College must submit their application forms for admission at this College between 1st and 6th June, 1921, along with their original certificates of Previous Examination or any other higher examination as the case may be. The pirnted forms for admission can be obtained from the College office on any working day. The admission is limited to 150 in the first year and 100 into the second year class of this College. Preference will be given to students of the Bombay University. A separate notice will be put up regarding fees, etc., after the list of candidates admitted is notified for the information of the students.

B. HIGHAM,
M.B., B.S. (Lond.), Major, I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.
C9274

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ENEMY TRADING ACT, 1916.

Re. W. WOLF & SONS & SOLOMON BROTHERS. (In Liquidation.)

PURSUANT to the Notice, dated the 28th January, 1921, the undersigned were appointed to conduct the Liquidation of the above Hostile Firms on behalf of the Liquidator of Hostile Concerns, Bombay. Claimants of the above Firms who have not yet submitted their Claims, with proofs in support of such Claims are required to do so on or before the 15th instant, failing which, their Claims will be excluded from the Liquidation.

For and on behalf of the Liquidator of Hostile Firms,
S. B. BILLIMORIA & COMPANY.
5th May, 1921. C9270

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to present the documents they hold, properly discharged, in the office between 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. on office days to be exchanged for the corresponding share certificates which will be delivered over in due course to them on office days between 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. Shareholders should note that no transfers will be accepted for registration unless accompanied by the share certificate from 1st of June, 1921.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
C 9201

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "INDUS MARU" having arrived from Japan, via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the Undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims for shortage or short delivery are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL STORES LIMITED.

INFORMATION.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Company has obtained Business Certificate from the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies and arrangements have been made to open a stores at the Sandhurst Road, Bombay

Those Shareholders who have not paid Allotment Money till now are requested to pay the same immediately so as to avoid the same being forfeited.

(Sd.) GOVERDHANDAS VALLABHDAS & CO.,
By Order of the Board.
Bombay, dated April, 1921. C 9086

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

RETIRING ROOMS, each equipped with lights and separate bathrooms, for second and other visitors, are available at Matheran Station at an inclusive charge of Rs. 8-8 per head per day for board and lodging.

Separate meals are provided at the following charges:—

	Rs. a. p.
Chota Hajri	0 12 0
Breakfast	2 2 0
Lunch	2 2 0
Dinner	2 8 0

Application for rooms, etc., should be made to Messrs. Louis Fernandes and Sons, Matheran Station. Meals may be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral Stations.

I. W. STOKES,
for General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 6th April, 1921. C9211

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Jamshed Manufacturing Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Motilal Mansion, Rammum Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, 6th June, 1921, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made upto the 31st December, 1920.

2nd. To declare a dividend on Preference Shares.

3rd To declare a dividend on Ordinary Shares.

4th. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. T. V. Baddeley and F. E. Dinshaw as Directors of the Company.

5th. To elect a Director for the ensuing year in the place of the one who retires.

6th. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE ARDESHIR & SON,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th April, 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 16th May, to Monday, 6th June, 1921, both days inclusive.

H. A. & SON.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after Wednesday, the 22nd June, 1921, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 16th May, 1921, between 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on ordinary week days and 11-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturdays. C9272

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 969 of 1921.

Pursuant to the Order of the High Court of Bombay dated 4th day of April, 1921, the following Writ of Summons is published for the information of the 1st and 2nd defendants whose whereabouts are not known.

LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 3rd day of March 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII. r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure

This suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.

You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the plaintiff within four weeks from the service of this Summons upon you in default whereof, this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

1. JOHN JOSEPH SILUESTER D'SOUZA, 2. CLAUDINA, widow of Joao Jose D'Souza
and
3. MERIA LETECIA D'SOUZA, all of Bombay Christian Inhabitants residing at Girgaum Road outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

1. MIGUEL VINCENTE, son of Silvester D'Souza whereabouts unknown 2. ELIZABETH, daughter of Andre Feliciano whereabouts unknown. 3. HURGOWANDAS JIWANDAS of Bombay Kapole Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Lohar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:

The Plaintiffs pray that the Will of Silvester D'Souza dated the 19th day of December 1873 mentioned in the Plaint herein may be construed that it may be declared that the Plaintiffs are the only persons interested in the estate mentioned in the said Plaint that the rights and interests of each of the Plaintiffs and the Defendants may be ascertained and declared and given effect to that the estate of the said Silvester D'Souza may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon. Court that for the purposes aforesaid all necessary inquiries may be made accounts taken and directions given that the first Plaintiff or some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the said estate with power to sell the house situate at Cavel Street mentioned in the said Plaint and for the costs of this Suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this court on the 6th day of June, 1921 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 14th day of March, 1921.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,
for Ag. Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,
The 14th day of March, 1921.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C9275

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT AHMEDABAD.

Mis. Application No. 11 of 1914.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE KATHIAWAD AND AHMEDABAD BANKING CORPORATION, LTD. (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

UNDER the Order of the District Judge, Ahmedabad, notice is hereby given that there being a proposal to pay a third dividend at the rate of half anna in the rupee to the creditors of the above said Company, all persons interested who have any objection to such payment may send their applications to the District Judge on or before the 1st of July, 1921.

RAMANBHAI M. NILKANTH.
SANKARCHAND BECHARDAS.
Official Liquidators.

Dated 30th April, 1921. C9268

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GOVINDJI KUBERDAS has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property free from incumbrances. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand to in or upon the said property by way of indenture, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 233 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1258 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6294 and Street Nos. 36-40 and which all premises are situate at New Kazi Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Javerchand Pratabchand, on or towards the North by Kazi Sayed Street, on or towards the West by the property of Kisondas Natha and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1921.
KHANDWALLA & Co.,
C9277 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VASANJI MORARJI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Money Lender, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, a widower ... Deceased.

MADHAWJI MORARJI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, Merchont, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, brother of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixth day of April, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.
The 6th day of April, 1921.
Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
C9271

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of NANDAGAORI, widow of Hiralal Dharamdas Saraiya, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Deceased

1. MANILAL DAYABHAI NANAVATI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, an Attorney of this Honourable Court, residing at Babulnath Road, outside the Fort of Bombay,
and
2. NANALAL PARBHURAM of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Managing Clerk, in the service of Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, Solicitors, residing at Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay, Executors named in the Codicil of the deceased ...Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,
The 2nd day of May, 1921.
Messrs. MANILAL & KHER,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C9259

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SITUATION VACCANT.

WANTED—An experienced TYPISTS with sound knowledge of English. State salary to Box No. 3018, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3018

WANTED—Reliable and influential CANVASSERS for the sale of Renfrew Portable Weighing Machine. Liberal terms. Apply to JETHALAL SANGHJI & CO., 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
A R160

WANTED—A SALESMAN for Sundries. Fine prospects. Only experienced men with influence in the Bazar need apply to Box No. 3013, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R125

WANTED for Mofussil Mill GUJERATHI CLERKS, knowing English. Salary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60, including temporary allowance according to qualifications. Free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials stating qualifications to Box No. 3013, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9238

WANTED.—A thoroughly reliable and experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST, one experienced in Government work preferable. Pay Rs. 100—10—150. Apply in person with copies of testimonials to the LABOUR OFFICE, Secretariat, Bombay between the hours of 11 and 1 only.
A G 9182

WANTED in Ajmer Division, TELEPHONE OPERATORS, starting pay Rs. 50. Preference will be given to candidates who have passed the Matriculation or School Final Examination. Applications in candidates own handwriting should be submitted at once to the DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, Telegraphs, Ajmer Division, Ajmer.
A C9248

WANTED—Wanted immediately an experienced SALESMAN, well acquainted with Hardware or Piecegoods, Hosiery, Mill Stores, and other Sundry lines, including Glassware and Chemicals. None but thoroughly experienced stating salary and previous experienced need. Apply to Box No. 3017, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 131

REQUIRED URGENTLY—A POLITICAL SECRETARY in his Highness' Government. (2) Salary up to Rs. 1,800 per month. (3) Free furnished quarters. (4) Must have thorough knowledge of English and of drafting official letters. (5) Hindi and Sanskrit qualinications will be preferred. Appointment will be guided in all respects by State Rules. (7) Applications must be accompanied with photographs without which they will not be considered. Apply before 15th May to:—The PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Sri Sewai Maharaj Dev, Alwar.
A 9244

WANTED—1. An ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER to take over the charge of the Lahore Electric Supply Company's Works. Only those possessing experience of erection and running of D. C. and A. C. stations need apply. Salary according to qualifications. Applications stating experience and approximate date available, should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th May, 1921. CHAIRMAN, the Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd., LAHORE.
A C 9243

SITUATION WANTED.

AN active Non-Cooperator of Journalistic and Clerical experience urgently requires a SUITABLE POSITION. Write to Box No. 3024, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R161

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—Ten MOTOR GARAGES in Esplanade Street behind Meadows Street. For rents, etc., apply to Messrs. R. D. BIRDA & CO., 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.
C R132

TO LET—GODOWNS, 90 by 20, at Mount Road, B'Anjrbaug. Inquire HARIRAM BHIKHA & SONS, c/o Dr. Shroff Buildings, Mazagon.
C R120

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR, FIRST FLOOR, and GODOWN of a building at Dady Arjeshir Cross Lane, near Madrav Baug. Enquire of HAJI ALLIMOHOMED HAJI TAKMAHOMED, SONA CHANDWALA near Mumbadevi, Bombay.
C R155

TO LET.—MOTOR GARAGES in the Compound of the Shantaram's Chawls, Kandewadi, Mugonat Street. For further particulars apply to BHALCHANDRA SITARAM SUKTHANKAR, 22, Carnac Road, Kalbadevi P. and O. Bombay.
C C 9196

TO BE LET—FOR POONA SEASON, In Civil Lines near Bund Gardens, one commodious BUNGALOW with electric fittings, with a Cottage attached. Outhouses, garage, etc. Apply Box No. 3025, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R 165

HOTEL, ROOMS IN HILL

MUSSOORIE.

THE QUEEN OF HILL STATIONS, MUSSOORIE—An Indian up-to-date Hotel the "TAJ". Best Cousine and home comforts, Special suits for Purdah Ladies. Charges Moderate. Dr. M. A. SHAH, Dental Surgeon.
D A

INDIAN NATIONAL HOTEL MUSSOORIE —An up-to-date Indian Hotel on the Mall in the heart of station and only two minutes' walk from Landour Bazar. Highest building in the Locality Commands view of the whole station and suburbs. Fitted with electric light and water. Full comfort on moderate charges. Apply HARKARAIN, Manager.
DA R124

BOARD, & ROOMS, ETC.

TO BE LET for Hindoos only—Well lighted and airy ROOMS with up-to-date sanitary and water supply arrangements with electric lights. And shops and godowns also to be let in the same building near docks Wadi Bunder Bridge. Sandhurst Plot No. 105. Apply to Owner ALLIMAHOMED.
E R 79

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

RACE HORSE FOR SALE—"LADY CHINCHFUL" to be sold immediately. Owner going away to his native place. Another horse of this owner "Unity" recently sold. Apply to S. A. YEZDEY, c/o A. E. Mahomed, No. 7, Wanorie, Poona.
J R135

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—New MOTOR—LORRY for Passenger or Transport. Best German make Mannesmann Muling 3½ Tons 45 H. P. 40 miles per hour Complete with hood, lights, accessories, Bosch magnetos, etc. Inspection and trial arranged. Price Rs. 15,000. Apply to TRIVEDI & CO., 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. Tel. No. 561.
J A R 166

BOOKS, STAMPS.

STAMPS—Complete unused sets: 2 Fiume 1919, 1 and 2c (triangular) 2 annas; 1 Esthonia 1919, 5m (triangular) Aerial Mail, 8 annas; 4 Montenegro 1907 (Post Dues Cat. 2s. 3d.), 6 annas; 13 Russia 1919 (N. & W. Army Cat. 2s. 9d.), 11 annas. Write for circulars. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C9266

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—ESTABLISHED 1906.—Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principal A. J. MUKATI. Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Mahrata High School Premises, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

PIANOS.—Mark "Petroff," new very handsome and of excellent tone can be obtained at a very reasonable price from CZECHOSLOVAK CENTRAL ECONOMIC COMMISSION, 21, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Fort.
N R146

CUT AND CRISTAL GLASS and all kinds of glassware from Czechoslovakia (prewar Austria) you can buy at very reasonable price only through CZECHOSLOVAK CENTRAL ECONOMIC COMMISSION, 21, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Fort.
N R145

LOST & FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 7153, of the Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd. has been MISLAID or DESTROYED in the great fire of the Mulji Jetha Market on 22nd July, 1920. The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificate in any way. LALJI DAYAL, Bombay, 4th May, 1921.
PB R164

LOST OR MISLAID.—Two TEMPORARY TRANSFER RECEIPTS Nos. 780 and 785 for ten shares Nos. 34346—34350 and 34341—34345 standing in the name of Mr. Chunilal Amritlal Pandya, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect thereof should be notified within fifteen days to the Registered Office of the Company, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise duplicates will be issued to the party. Agents, HAJI MAHOMED HAJI ISMAIL & CO., Apollo Mills Co., Ltd.
PB R163

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER to invest Rs. 20,000 in a good profitable business. Apply for terms and particulars to Box No. 3023, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R152

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR SALE—Rare ANIMALS and BIRDS, just arrived from Africa, including double-horned Rhino (Genda), Lion, Cheetah, Baboons, Golden-Crested Cranes, etc. HARPER Watson's Hotel, Bombay.
T R138

MANGOES.—Best quality Alfonso and Paheri, only genuine and matured fruit supplied. Trial solicited. Mofussil orders per V. P. P. THE RATNAGIRI MANGO CO., Sadashiv Street, Kandewadi, Bombay.
T R 67

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. SHIVSHANKAR RAMCHANDRA, of Bombay Hindu, Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property whether by way of sale, lease, inheritance, bequest, mortgage, charge, lien, trust, gift, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office at No. 99, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All those two pieces of sub-divisions of land or ground situated in the village of Keerole, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette District Thana, bearing Survey No. 73 Pot No. 2 which said Sub-divisions are distinguished as plots Nos. 5 and 6 out of 9 different plots formed out of the said survey Pot No. 2 together with a right of way, the said two plots admeasuring together 3,555 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Khot as main land and bounded on the East by the private road leadout by the late Nowroji Merwanji Kerolwalla and beyond it by other plot of Sub-divisions of the said Survey Nos. 75 and also partly by land belonging to Peerozshaw Jorabji Bilimoria, on the West by the pipe line and land appertaining to the Tansa Water Works of the Bombay Municipality on the South by the sub-division of Plot No. 4 of the said Survey No. 73, belonging to R. E. Contractor and on the North by land appertaining to the village of Keerol together with the building and messuages standing thereon.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1921.

MANTRI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 45 BALES DOMESTIC OF THE GLOBE MILLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th inst. at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the Globe Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Seth Kanji Liladhar:—

20 bales each 24 pieces uncalendered Domestic of the Globe Mills No. 27051, 40 inches 5½ yards and 20 lbs.

25 bales each 25 pieces Zanzibar Domestic of the Globe Mills No. 756, 35 inches, 30 yards and 7 lbs.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Important to Dealers in Fancy Articles and Presentation Articles and Cutlery and Leather Goods and Stationery and also to Private Users.

AUCTION SALE of a Rare and Unique Large Collection of Fancy and Presentation Articles belonging to the late Maharajah Sahib of Bhavnagar.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, and subsequent days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the ground floor of the Waterloo Mansions, opposite the Museum, Fort (where the same has been arranged for Auction Sale) the rare and unique large collection of fancy and presentation articles consisting of Real Jade and fancy worked hand sticks, real Jade cups and saucers, old China flower pots and the old China ware, leather attache cases, hat cases, collor boxes, jewellery cases, fitting hand bags, dressing cases, leather dog collars, cigarette cases, steel dog chains, genuine ivory alluminium, wooden brass and steel bird cages, a large lot of brand new brushes, genuine ivory paper knives, dice, cigar cases, etc., very high class stationery inkstands, call bells, blotting pads, writing cases, stylographic pens, real Venetian glass scent and lavendar bottles, pearl table cloths, mother of pearl handled knives, forks, water jugs, tea sets, neck chains, spoons and sticks and chess boxes, etc., Sheffield electroplated ware, such as dishes, tea sets, butter pots, egg pots, etc., rolled fold watch chains, bangles, collar pins, muff chains, bracelets, lockets, etc., a large lot of playing cards, compass boxes, gramophones, phonographs, gramophone records, horns, etc., etc.

In lots to suit all purchasers including private users and the trade.

Cash will be required at the time of the sale and goods to be taken delivery on the fall of the hammar.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th May, 1921.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, (21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 5th May 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree the Government Surplus Stores consisting of large lot of electric cable wire, lamps, fish plates, hyposulphate, heliographs, brass and iron screws and other surplus stores.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Wilson and Hereford, No. 140 Great Western Hotel Building, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, 275 Casuarina Poles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th May, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the 3rd Mortgagees, Messrs. Virchand Dola, Poonamchand Gamina, and Mulchand Gamna, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 21st May, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned landed property on account and risk of the mortgagors, Hirajee Sakharam Kiney, and Shamrao Hirajee Kiney, and under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of 3rd Mortgage dated 13th March, 1918, and subject to the indenture of 1st Mortgage dated 7th August, 1915, and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and Keshao Gansi and Mona Jaising of the other part, and also subject to the Indenture of 2nd Mortgage, dated 11th December, 1916, and made between the Mortgagors of the one part, and Narayan Atmaram of the 2nd part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land situate at Bhoiwada Road, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 960.50 square yards, or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 142, New No. 14320, Old Survey No. Nil, and New Survey No. 10/2591, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 982 and 984, Street Nos. 342-344, and bounded on the East by the Bhoiwada Road on the West by the property of Raghunath Narayan, on the North by the property of Kalsekar Abba, and on the South by the property of Ramchandra Parlekar, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Solicitors at their office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS, RUGS, SHAWLS, TWEEDS, SUITING, SHAWLS, PUTTIES, WOOLLEN YARN, BLANKETTING, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th May, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Lady Jamshedjee Road, Dadar, in the compound of the Bombay Woollen Mills on account of the Insurance office concerned, the abovementioned goods salved from the late fire that has occurred in the Mills.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th May, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO COTTON MERCHANTS AND MILL-OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE of (816) bales slightly damaged Cotton Pickings.

By the order of the Insurance Company concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th May, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Wari Bunder, near Oil Tank 816 bales cotton pickings slightly damaged by fire and water.

Deposit of 50 per cent. is required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th May, 1921.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.

Telephone No. 4227.

IMPORTANT TO COLOUR MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 PACKAGES OF CONGO RED.

THIS DAY THURSDAY the 5th day of May 1921, Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the offics concerned:—

20 packages Congo Red each of about 200/250 lbs.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th May, 1921.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. Mussajee Jafferjee Government Auctioneers will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on Friday 6th May, 1921, at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

A large quantity of Tents, I. P. Flies, Iomer, Walls and G. S. 160 lbs, Lamps old, Stoves, Axespick head, Felt old, Wagon G. S. Clock, water bottles, tubs, spoons, forks, Knives, shovels old, Gunny old, Canvas old, Tin old Barrows wheel, Blankets old, Anvels of sorts, cordage cotton old, Steel cast scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, tools, Bicycles, Vices, tape old Mamooties, Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware web old, Jhools, rags old cloth mattress, cases sheets, breckets, ground sheets Pipe hose old Brass and Copper cooking pots, Doosootie old, tanks, and copper Wheels of sorts, Balances spring, Timber firewood, Camp kettles, Drums, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1921.

DR. BATLIWALA'S MEDICIANS,

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.—For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Influenza, Ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT for Weak Children and thir adults. Tonic, Rs. 1-0 each.

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As 9 each.

BATLIWALA'S GENUINE QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of Hundred. Rs. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE)—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE tablet two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER. As. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi, etc., etc., As. 6 each.

Sold everywhere in India and also by
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA SONS & CO.,
Warli Laboratory, Bombay, 1.

Telegraphic Address—
BATLIWALLA WARLI, BOMBAY.

Ladies Blouses Washed ... 6 to Re. 1
" " Cleaned Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co
High Class Cleaners & Launderers.
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY. 1

HOT WEATHER SUITINGS
In various designs and Shades most Suitable for comming Season, being cool Comfortable durable and Smart in appearence. Order us we will Supply you our famous.
SILK SUITING for one suit @ 12/- 20/- 25/- 28/ 40/- of 45-/
TUSSAR PIECES full piece 9 yds × 36" 25/- 45/- 65/
SILK SHIRTING for one shirt @ 10/- 12/- 15/-
HANDKERCHIEF of pure Silk and fine quality @ 3/ each
Price list free
Shri Krishna & Co.
Gai Ghat, Benares City.

AMUSEMENTS.

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE.
Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS Present
TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW ONLY
A SUPERB VITAGRAPH PRODUCTION
"THE GAMBLERS'
(6 Reels—6,000 feet).
Featuring The well-known Stars
Harry Morey and Helen Fergusson.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Globe Cinema
(SANDHURST ROAD.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR
6-30 TO-NIGHT 9-45 p.m.
"MR. WU"
A TALE OF CHINESE VENDETTA
featuring
MATHESON LANG
The most popular Screen-hero of the day in a feast of real Oriental splendour and spirit.
Charlie Chaplin
IN
"EASY STREET"
It is absolutely Charlie's Mirthful Picture.
Don't You Dare Laugh at Constable Chaplin
He is the bravest cop in the world—but he's never been one before.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"GARRYOWEN"
Picturisation of the famous Novel
by
H DE VERE STACPOOLE
Adaptation and production for the screen
by
GEORGE PEARSON
This is a film with an Irish setting Michel French of Drumgool was the sport of the Gods. He was of an Irish temperament but he possessed also an Irish Purse, and an Irish Purse is not quite as long as that of a broker in Bombay.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
SESSUE HAYAKAWA
"THE ILLUSTRIOUS PRINCE"
in
The Romantic history of love, Loyalty and intrigue in the smart set of London's Society.
GAUMONT GRAPHIC
PATHE PICTORIAL

THE EMPRESS
COMING SHORTLY
MADAN THEATRES, LD,
Present the Second "Select Oriental Films" Masterpiece.
'DHRUVA CHARITRA'
The Great Devotional Story of Hindu Life and Aspiration produced by Eugenio de Liguoro
featuring
James Mcgrath as King Uthanpad
Patience Cooper as Suniti
Master Mohan as Narad
Dadabhoy Sarkari as King Parikshit
Signora Dorros as The Dancer
WATCH FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
TO-NIGHT
FIFTH INSTALMENT
of the Brother's Vitagraph Serial
THE SILENT AVENGER
featuring
WILLIAM DUNCAN
Saturday 14th May
Dont fail to see
VALMIKI
produced by Hindusthan Film Co.
SAT. MAY 21st
MAHASATI ANASUYA
produced by
KOHINOOR FILM Co.
of
SUDAMA and RUKMINI FAME.
Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

AMUSEMENT.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
GRAND NEW PICTURE BILL.
A 5 reel Photo-play:
"A FOOL & HIS MONEY"
A beatiful and funny drama in which the hero buys an old castle finds out a ghost, protects a woman, fights avillainous count' loses his heart, wins the woman.
Also a funny comic:—
"SUSIE OF THE FOLLIES"
EXCELLENT PLOTS!
BEATIFUL SCENES!!
SPLENDID ACTING!!!
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
Prices:—Rs. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
Lamington Road
TO-NIGHT
RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH OF THE ROCKIES
Episode 9. The Perilous Path
Episode 10. The Secret of the Trunk
PATHE GAZEITE
Latest News of the World
SNAIL'S COURTSHIP
PATHE CARTOON
VICHY AND IT'S SURROUNDING
PATHE COLOUR
WHEN THE WIND BLOWS.
POLLARD COMIC
TIME
7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. Daily
MATINEES on Bank Holiday & Saturday at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
Popular Prices
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS
Present
TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW
a magnificent Enquity Photo-drama
"THE FORBIDDEN WOMAN"
(6 Reels-6000 feet)
Featuring the celebrated Emotional Star
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG.
A 2 Reel Lorry Semon Comedy "Schooldays" in the programme.
Four Shows Daily at :—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

COMMENCING TO-MORROW!
OUR GRAND PROGRAMME OF TWO SERIALS TOGETHER!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will commence from To-morrow—Friday—at their Globe Cinema—Two Powerful Serials simultaneously
"The Broken Coin"
Featuring the well-known popular stars
Grace Cunard
and
Francis Ford
(Three Episodes—6 parts—of this Serial will be screened).
Also another powerful Serial
"The Death Mask"
(Two Episodes—4 parts—of this Serial will be shown)
Watch for further particulars
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

FANCY FITTINGS.

and Sanitary Ware of every description.
We instal bath tubs, wash-basins and drainage at competitive rates. Estimates Free.
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
CLUBWALLA & CO.

Two Family Gems

Sree Kara Kasturi Pills:—Sweeten the breath with its charming aroma, prevent and cure all infectious diseases. Invaluable for infants and adults cough, cold, catarrh, constipation, fevers, indigestion, etc.

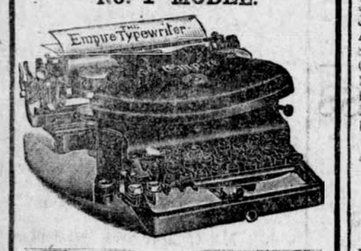
250 Pills 4 as. 6 bottles per V.P.P. 1 Re.
9 as. 256—5 Rs. 4 as.

Naujangud Tooth Powder

The best vegetable aromatic tooth powder liked by all for its cleansing, whitening and strengthening the teeth.

Sweet or Salt variety 1 packet of 1 month's use 1 anna—
12 packets per V. P. P. 1 Re.
Special Rate for Merchants
AYURVEDA VIDYAN
B. V. PUNDIT,
Naujangud (S. India)

No. 1 MODEL.



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BOMBAY.

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CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
Wines, Stores, Provisions
and
General Merchants,
Fort, Bombay.
Established 1830.
Treachers *** Heart Labelled Brandy
Carneigie's Old Scotch Whisky.
Peter Walker Lager Beer.
Treachers Well-known Supari Tooth Paste.

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MOTOR ACCESSORIES DEPOT
Opp. Empire Cinema,
Murzban Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Everything for the Motorist.
Regular Petrol Supply.
Telegrams: Phoenix" Bombay. Telephone No. 1132.

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Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON

Liverpool, 2nd May, 1921

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F G F Spot Quiet		8 03
Sakels		17 50
New York, 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	12 17
	July	12 69
	Oct.	13 36
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May.	11 83
	July	12 28

London, 2nd May, 1921.

Linseed Calcutta, May-June,	—	—
Nominal Very Quiet	—	—£16 1/4
English Best Selected Copper	—	—£71
Standard Copper G M B	—	—£70 3/4
Tin Block	—	—£167 1/2
Rentes 5%	—	—942 1/2
Discounts Bank Bills 3 m/st	—	—£59/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	—	—£511/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	—	—£6 5/8
— — — 6 m/st	—	—£7

Liverpool, 15th April, 1921

Mid American Spot	8.03
Egyptian F G Sakelliridis	17.50

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 2nd May, 1921

Months	To-day's prices
May	7.74—5
June	7.90—5
July	8.11—3
Aug.	—
Sep.	—
Oct	8.39—3
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	8.58—2
Feb.	—
Mar.	8.65—5
Apl.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 19th April, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices
April	7 79
May	7 93
June	8 03
July	8 17
August	8 28
September	8 38
October	8 45
November	8 53
December	8 59
January	8 62
February	8 65
March	8 68

Tone :—Quiet
Manchester Market :—Steady—Considerable Inquiry and Fair Sales. Yarns :—Fair Demand.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 19th April, 1921.

M G Bengal Good	4 25
" Fully Good	4.75
" Fine	5.00
Bhownuggar, Good	—
" Fully Good	—
" Fine	—
No. 1 Oomra Good	5 25
" Fully Good	5.75
" Fine	6 00
M G No 1 Oomra, Good	—
" Fine	—
" Broach Good	6.70
" Fully Good	6 95
" Fine	7.20
" Scinde, Good	4.13
" Fully Good	4.63
" Fine	4.88

MONEY MARKETS.

London, 30th April, 1921

Rentes 3%	56 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/4
" 2 months hence	34 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:— Indian Bazaars Buying Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 1/2 o/o	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 11/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 5/8
" " " " 6 "	7
Bar Gold (per oz)	—
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day Market loans	47/8
Amount paid into the Bank of England Since the 28th Ulto	—

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 30th April, 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1 000
" " to Continent	6 000
Futures at New York May	12.19+6
Futures at New York July	12.72+7
Futures at New York Oct	12.37+11
Spot Cotton at New York	12.40+ 5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.25 Unchgd
Futures at New Orleans May.	11.85+8
Futures at New Orleans July	12.28+8
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality)	5 15/16
Demand Bills	3.96.50
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 1/4
" " " Foreign	60 7/8

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 19th April, 1921.

onths	To-day's prices
April	15/25
May	15/15
June	14/95
July	14/75
Aug.	14/85
Sep.	14/90
Oct.	15/00
Nov	15/0

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Saturday, 30th April, 1921

Total in Sight	8,920,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	527,000
East Indian	167,000
American	4,357,000
Other	351,000
Total Sales	21,000
East Indian Sales	700
Total Speculation	—
" Export	—
East Indian Export	—
" " Stock	79,000
" " Forwarded	900
" " Actual Export	—
" " Imports	5,000
" " Speculation	—
American Afloat	97,000
East Indian Afloat	5,000
Total Afloat	162,000

EXCHANGE.

London, 13th April, 1921

On London in Paris	55 12
In Italy	84 10
In Germany	243 60

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.44
Christiania	24.23
Amsterdam	11.29 1/2
Switzerland	22 62
Belgium	53.13
Athens	54.13

London, 27th April, 1921.

Linseed Calcutta April-May-June,	
" " Sellers	£16

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

New York, 2nd May, 1921.

July	12 65—6
Oct	13 09—29
Jan	13 74 —

Liverpool, 2nd May, 1921

May	7 82 +4
July	8 14 Unchgd
Oct	8 42 "
Jan	8 59—1

London, 2nd May, 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 3/4 Firm
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/8 Steady
Bar Gold	103,8 Quiet

WHEAT.

London, 30th April, 1921

ROZARIO SANTA FE—66 lbs.	£74
" FE—63 lbs loading Sellers	£72
" FE—64 lbs loading	£73
" FE—62 1/2 lbs Cargo Sellers	£72/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs	—£72/6
Argentine Plate. 78 kg.	—£75
AUTRALIAN F A Q	—£76
" " Gradies A.	—£71
" " B.	—£65
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C I F. Afloat	—£75
Wheat Afloat to U K	— 2445,000 Qrs

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14
Hongkong Bank	£96
National Bank	£38

SEEDS.

London, 30th April, 1921

RAPESEED, Ferosepore Real Bold April-May, Sellers	£16 3/4
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April,	—
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May, Sellers	£14 3/4
TONE OF RAPESEED :—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May, Inactive	£17 3/4
TONE OF LINSEED :—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) April-May, Buyers	£14 1/2
Do April-May, Sellers—Firm	£14 3/4
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May, Sellers	£ 9 3/4
TORIA RAPESEED:—April-May, Sellers	£ 17 3/4

METALS.

London, 30th April, 1921

English best Selected Copper	£71
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£70 7/10
Copper Braziers	£116
Yellow Metal	£9 3/4
Hard Spelter	£20 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£27
Tin Block	£169 1/2

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTEN MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 4.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 331 and declined gradually to Rs. 327½. It then steadily advanced till Rs. 332 the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 331. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 329. At Colaba the market was kept closed to-day. The rate for April-May was Rs. 304.

Our market for ready cotton remained very steady yesterday and sellers were asking Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per candy more than last week. About 10,000 bs. are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 4th May, 1921.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	306
" " "	July-Aug.	331
Fully Good Bengal	May	227
" " "	July	242
Fine Oomra's	May	267
" "	July	283

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 4th May, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind			
" Punjab	250	235	220
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	283	273	258
M.G. Central P. No. 1	318	308	293
M.G. Central P. No. 2	303	293	278
M.G. Broach	318	308	293
M.G. Punjab American	345	330	315

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 3rd May, 1921.

Cotton	17550 Rs
Wheat	2540 Qrts.
Linseed	528 "
Rape, etc.	118 "
Gingellyseed	864 "
Poppyseed	12 "
Groundnuts	1543 "
Castorseed	Nil "
Rice	31105 "
Myrabollams	3933 "
Cottonseed	8492 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	5886 "
Juwar	2916 "
Méaur	Nil "
Barley	1849 "
Bajra	9675 "
Coal	1260 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 4th May, 1921.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/3 11/16
Bank Demand	1/3 3/4
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s	1-4 3/16
Fcs. Demand	318
American Dollars	388
Hongkong Dollars	197
Shanghai	266
Japan	187 1/2
Singapore	178

Market :— Steady

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper
Daily Quotations.

4th May 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	83	8	0
Do.	1	85	8	0
Do.	1¼	85	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	85	0	0
Do.	1¾	87	0	0
Do.	2	87	0	0

COPPER RATES.

4th May 1921.

Copper	3/4	83	8	0
Do.	1/	90	0	0
Do.	1¼	99	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	99	0	0
Do.	1¾	99	0	0
Do.	2/	94	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		—		
Panch teka Joint		26	0	0
Copper English Bars		55	0	0
Brass Bars		36	0	0
Lead		58		

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations 6 p. m. 4th May, 1921. Bazaar Terms

Bazaar Rates.

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	68	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	68	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	69	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	8	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65	0	0
Teelseed, Black	58	0	0
Poppyseed White	11	8	0
Groundnuts	70	0	0
Mowraseed	7	0	0
Barley	48	0	0
Castorseed	44	0	0
Vrar Cotton Seed Ready	40	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat May	9	8	0
Wheat June-July	—		
Wheat Aug.-Sept	—		
Wheat Oct.-Nov.	—		
Linseed May	14	10	9
Linseed, Sept.	13	14	0
Linseed Dec.	—		
Rapeseed April-May	—		
Rapeseed June-July	—		
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.	—		
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.	—		
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.	—		
Wheat June-July	—		
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	—		
Wheat Oct. Nov.	—		
Linseed Sept.	—		
Linseed Dec	—		

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, May 4.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-4-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 90-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3 21/32.
D. D. on London 1/3 11/16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/4 1/8.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 310.
3 M/st D. A. Frc. 345.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 185.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 180.
American Cross rate $3.98.
Paris Cross rate Frcs. 49.80.
German Cross rate 258.
London Silver spot D. 34 7/8.
London Silver forward D. 34¼.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 81-8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 100.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 71.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 94.
3½ per cent. Paper 57-4.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2150, By. Cotton 1070, By. Dyeing 3435, Century 1185, Cent. India 3590 x.d., Colaba Land 2460, Crescent 602/8, Currimbhoy 1375, David 1525 x.d., Fazulbhoy 1650 N. Finlay 985, Ind. Bleaching 175, Ind. Malwa 587/8, Jasturchand 1380, Kohinoor 3035, New Great 755, Pearls 1080, Phoenix 1015, Shapurji 330, Simplex 735, Swan 985, Swadeshi 4000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 650, By. Burma 560, By. Burma N. I. 170 pr. Bt. Burma Petrol 16/4, By. Tramway 122/8 x.d., By. Steam 310, Bundi Cement 43, Ind. Cement 310, Katni Ord 310, Katni Defd 1485, New India Ins. ans. 8 dis. Shivrajpur 30/8, Tata Ord 125, Tata Defd 615, Tata Hydro 220, Tata Oil 105, Tata Bank 23/8, Scindia Steam 16 dis.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt binding machines used for agricultural purposes, and component parts thereof which can readily be fitted in their proper places in the machines and cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture, from the payment of import duty leviable on them.

THE BANK STATEMENT THAT ANY MAN OR WOMAN CAN UNDERSTAND
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
SIMPLIFIED BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

THE BANK OWES TO DEPOSITORS	Rs. 11,03,00,000
FOR THIS PURPOSE WE HAVE	
I. Cash & Deposits with other Banks	Rs. 1,83,00,000
II. Investments in Treasury Bills, Govt. Bonds etc.	" 2,34,00,000
III. Loans to Individuals &	" 7,21,00,000
IV. Bank Premises	" 35,00,000
TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS	Rs. 11,73,00,000
Leaving a surplus of	Rs. 70,00,000
Add to this the Reserve Liability of our Share-holders	" 50,00,000
GIVING A NET RESULT OF A SURPLUS OF Rs. 1,20,00,000 OVER OUR LIABILITIES	Rs. 1,20,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director

Zam-Buk
FOR CUTS & SKIN DISEASE

Zam-Buk is a precious herbal balm possessing unequalled healing, soothing and antiseptic powers. For the treatment of eczema, ringworm, piles, prickly heat, jungle sores, boils, poisoned wounds, etc. One Rupee, all Medicine Vendors.
FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS. I.Z. 224

GROSSMITH'S
"Golden Still"
Eau de Cologne

Wonderful freshness, invigorating quality and delightful odour, distinguish this really High-class Eau de Cologne, which is undoubtedly the finest production of its kind.

It is manufactured from the purest ingredients and blended with the knowledge derived from nearly one hundred years' daily practice.

There is nothing more welcome for headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves, than "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne.

OF ALL CHEMISTS & BAZAARS.
Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original, made by
J. GROSSMITH & SON Ltd.,
Distillers of Perfumes
Newgate Street, LONDON, E.C.
Proprietors of the celebrated Perfumes
HASU-NO-HANA, PHÛL-NÂNÂ, SHEM-EL-NESSIM, and WANA-RANEE

OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES
We resharpen Gillette Clemak, Auto Durham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-2 doz. Under six, As. 2 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillette Bladeuse "Twinplex" Stroper. Rs. 15 each. All Post free. MATHEWS Co., 28, Medows St. (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A Ultimate Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as that on this first sign of any irregularity of the System it simply does away with disorders. Those who use them never mind them, knows their treasure aids. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/-

SINUSES
are cured without operation.
Rajvaid
Sri Bamandasji Kavira
152, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

MIRACLE!
DR. W. C. ROY'S
Specific for Insanity
Established over 50 Years.
Cures all forms of Insanity, Hysteria, Fits, Epilepsy, Insomnia, Neurasthenia, produces sleep, improves digestion. Price Rs. 5 per phial. Descriptive booklets free on request to:
S. C. ROY, M.A., Mfg. Chemist,
167-3, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta

Bery's Automatic and Loom

B. D. BERY & Co.
CALCUTTA.

is capable of weaving three timesmore cloth than ordinary Looms on account of automatic motions.

Price Rs. 250.

Bery's Hand Spinning Machine is free from mechanical defects and thus produces finer and better yarn, Price Rs. 15.

POSTAGE Rs. 3/
RICE FLOUR & OIL MILLS,
Disintegrators, Oil and Steam Engines and Boilers, Workshop Machinery generally in stock.
B. D. BERY & Co.,
43, Ripon Street, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

Results of the first LL.B., the Intermediate M.B.B.S. and the B. Sc: Exam, University Hall, 12-45 p.m.

Protest meeting of Fort residents in connection with construction of a new thoroughfare between Hornby Road and Ballard Pier, Maneckji Seth's Wadi, Gunbow Street, Fort, 6-30 p.m.

Meeting of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Presidency Association Rooms, 6-15 p.m.

The Apollo Mills Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, 375 Hornby Row, 4 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M
Punjab mail	17	0		0
Calcutta Mail (via Jabbulpore)	18	15		0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8			30
Madras Mail	8	40		15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12	0	14	15
Poona Express	19	40	7	5
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	21	30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and Express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals	Departures
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	4 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 19	20 20*
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

*N TE.—"The down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road."

"FREE EYE-HOSPITAL"

At the Free Eye Hospital situated at Bhatwadi, Girgaon, 310, patients were treated during the month of April out of which 204 were male and 106 were female patients.

MRS. SAKINABAI DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. Gulamhussein V. Patel the total attendance for the month of April was 3,744 out of which 656 were males, 1,306 were females and 1,782 were children.

LADIES' ART EXHIBITION.

The prize distribution ceremony of the above Exhibition will be performed to-day (Thursday), at 5 p.m. in the Prathana Samaj Hall, Girgaum when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Plassy, with the outward mails of the 21st ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Sunday next.

The N. Y. K. steamer Wakasa Maru left Singapore for Colombo (westward bound) on the 30th April.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), at the Rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association for the election of the remaining Office-bearers and the members of the Council.

MAHARESHTRA PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The first general meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day at 4 p.m. at Bassein in the Conference *mandap*. When the draft rules will be considered and passed and office-bearers will be elected. It is also proposed to make arrangements regarding the raising of the Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund in the districts.

MEETING OF B. B. & C. I. WORKMEN.

A meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Railway workmen will be held on the 5th May, 1921, at 6 p.m. at Mahaluxhmi, to consider the present situation and to settle the further action in the matter regarding their demands in the last strike. Messrs. M. D. Dalvi, A. B. Kolhatkar, and Gadgil are among the speakers. All are cordially invited to attend.

PROTEST MEETING OF FORT RESIDENTS.

A public meeting of the Residents of Fort will be held at the Maneckji Seth's Wadi, Gunbow Street, Fort, on Thursday, the 5th instant, at 6-30 p.m. to protest against the threatened acquisition of a large area of Fort for the construction of a new thoroughfare between Hornby Road and Ballard Pier, which will lead to the dishousing of thousand of poor and middle-class people.

COLOUR-MARKET.

May 4.

The market keeps quiet and the tendency is week. Alizarine showed poor tone and the business passed was limited.

Quitations:—
Congo Red Rs. 3/8 to 4/0 per lb.
Alizarine. (Bolt) Rs. 185 per cwt.
Alizarine. I. P. Rs. 725 per cask.
Magenta Crystals. Rs. 14 per lb.
Methyl Violet. Rs. 8 per lb.
Crysophinine. Rs. 5 per lb.
Acid Orange. Rs. 4 per lb.
Metanil Yellow. Rs. 5 to 7 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 4 per lb.
Fast Pink 3H. Rs 11 per lb.

CHEMICALS.

May 4.

Zinc Chloride saw good inquiry. Sodium was quiet. Bichromate Soda and Potash kept dull. Farnia K and Dutch had good animation. The rate quoted is Rs. 24 and upwards.

The quotations are as under:—
Sodium Sulphide (Jap.), Rs. 27.
Znic Chloride, Rs. 42.
Mag. Chloride. Rs. 14.
Bichromate Soda, Rs. 100.
Bichromate Potash. Rs. 125.
Anitine Salt. Rs. 1-4.
Antimony Salt, Rs. 2-4.
Farnia. Rs. 24.
Sago, Rs. 13.
Maize Starch (Pearl), Rs. 28.
Dextrine (Jap.), Rs. 29.
Dextrine (Ame), Rs. 26.

MILL-STORES-MARKETS.

May 4.

Reeds which kept quiet for a considerable period have now gathered good deal of strength. Though the volume of business transacted in Reeds is not much, yet, the rate quoted is now As. 5 and upward. Also the Home quotation is no less than 7 to 8d., c.i.f. Bombay.

Roller cloth, sizing flannels, etc. continue in demand, and kenion quality is specially much higher than other qualities owing to its scarcity. Leather Sundries have not much animation. The outlook on the whole is bright.

The Bobbins and Shuttles have absolute lethorgy, and heaps of cases are lying in the market idle, without demand. Distinct tendency to decline is noticeable.

Quotations are almost the same without important fluctuations.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT MOTOR DRIVING.

SERGEANT FINED RS. 30

Instances of rash and negligent driving are brought before the local Magistrates almost every day. Yesterday one, Sergeant Oliver, working in No. 3 Mechanical Transport, Old Town, Barracks, was charged by Inspector Wilhond with rash and negligent driving, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that on the 16th of March last at 6-45 p.m. the accused was driving the Government motor lorry No. 4558 in a rash and negligent manner and without blowing the horn along Church Gate Street. He was immediately arrested by a police officer on duty. It was also alleged that the accused was driving his car at the rate of 20 miles an hour.

Capt. Earnest Harney, Manager, No. 3, Mechanical Transport, deposed that if the accused desired to slow down the speed of the car, he could have done so by reducing it to 12 to 14 miles an hour.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

MISTAKE OF FACTS.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Amavis, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Malpas charged Dhanjey Ansual, a clerk, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 200 belonging to his master Rupsing Jadhavjee, a share-broker having his shop in the Old Share Bazaar, Medows Street.

The facts of the case are that the complainant had engaged the services of the accused on the 20th of February on the clear understanding that his employment would be for a couple of months or thereabout. The accused on behalf of the complainant collected Rs. 887-8 from five brokers. He paid Rs. 680 to two brokers with whom he had dealings and handed over Rs. 7-8 to him retaining Rs. 200 out of the collections he had made and making a note in the account-book that Rs. 100 were for the salary due to him from the 10th of March to the 9th of April and Rs. 100 for pay from the 10th of April to the 9th of May, as his master had dismissed him without giving him a month's notice. He, then, remained absent from the 16th of April. The complainant did not wish to press the charge.

The accused pleaded guilty. His defence was that he was ignorant of law and that he had deposited the money with a friend pending settlement of his account and not spent it, and because, he said, he was entitled to it.

His Worship, after hearing the evidence, stated that he could not frame a charge against the accused. He further stated that the case was one of mistake of facts. He, therefore, discharged the accused.

COLLAPSE OF BAKERY CHIMNEY.

LABOURER BURIED UNDER DEBRIS.

Yesterday, the coroner concluded the inquest regarding the death Govind Rama, a labourer, who was buried under debris of a chimney under construction, at Goghari Mohalla on the 20th ultimo.

Further evidence recorded before the jury showed that there were three other workers besides the deceased, working in the bakery. The deceased and another were in the chimney and the other two outside. Sheriarshah, the owner of the bakery, gave orders for the removal of the planks which supported the arch of the bakery. The mistry had gone out for his meal. The mistry on return said that the arch was fresh and that two planks showed have been allowed to remain in the middle of the arch. But Sheriar came and said that the place should be cleared. As soon as the planks were taken out the arch collapsed and the chimney fell down. Rajaram, the other labourer who was in the chimney with the deceased, saw it and shouted to the deceased to come out and he (Rajaram) ran out side. But before they came out they were buried. Rajaram was extricated first and the deceased was taken out after about half an hour.

Sheriar used to come same times while the chimney was being constructed and gave orders which were obeyed.

The materials used were not defective. The permission of the Municipality was not required for the rebuilding of a chimney and therefore, there was no supervision by any Municipal employee. Mistries were not licensed by the Municipality.

The jury recorded that the death of Govind Rama was caused by the falling of a newly constructed chimney and even on him whilst he was engaged in taking planks from under the arch of the oven which the owner of the structure, Sheriarshah Baheram, had ordered to be removed apparently thinking it was safe to do so.

The jury added that some kind of supervision should be exercised by the Municipality when such structures are under construction.

EDINBURGH PARSI UNION.

The above Union came into existence on 26th April, 1906.

In order to achieve the objects of the Union, it was proposed to raise funds by fees derived from Members and from donations, and further, in order to carry on the work of the Union, a Managing Committee of four was formed, consisting of a President, an Honorary Joint Secretary and Treasurer, and two Members.

On 23rd July 1908, Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, one of the Patrons of the Union, who had already helped the Union by a donation of £50, paid a visit to Edinburgh, and the President, on behalf of the Union, approached him for help for the furtherance of the Union's objects, and Mr. Broacha generously answered his appeal and consented to give a donation of £1,000, which he subsequently increased to £1,140.

Taking advantage of this unexpected good fortune, and availing themselves of the presence of Mr. Broacha in Edinburgh, the officials of the Union entered into negotiations for the purchase of the house, No. 38 Chalmers Street. The negotiations proved satisfactory, and on 6th August 1908, the final purchase of the house was made.

At a subsequent meeting of the Union it was resolved that the house be called "Broacha House," after the munificent donor, Mr. Shapurji Broacha.

The first meeting in "Broacha House" of the Union was held on 25th October 1908, and the house was declared open for the use of the Members from that date.

The rules and regulations of the Union have been published in a booklet. Communications can be addressed to the Edinburgh Parsi Union 38 Chalmers Street, Edinburgh. (The telegraphic address registered through Reuter's Agency is "Parsi Edinburgh."

EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

SITUATION AGGRAVATING.

PROPOSED REMEDIES.

The following is the text of the speech made by Prof. Kale in the Council of State in moving the resolution for the appointment of a Currency Committee.

The exchange situation has become very difficult and very serious and in my opinion that question should be settled once and for all. If this is done, it would be to the advantage of all parties concerned, Government included.

The second aspect of the question is, what are the Government going to do in reference to the permanent system exchange and currency in this country That is the two-fold aspect of the exchang problem which I want to place before the Council.

Coming to the first aspect, the rupee in this country has long been linked to the English sovereign and the ratio has been one rupee equivalent to 16 pence. During the period of the war, on account of the contribution that India made towards the successful prosecution of the war, on account of the rise in prices of ordinary commodities all over the world, on account of the strain which was put upon the available supplies of silver, on account of the consequent rise in the price of that metal and on account of the impossibility of India receiving payment in gold for its exports, the Government found it necessary to raise the exchange value of the rupee from 16 pence, at which level it had remained for many years. The exchange was raised by steady stages till eventually it went up to the neighbourhood of 28d.; but the Government did not know where the exchange would stabilize itself. The Secretary of State ordered an inquiry into the whole question. The recommendations of that Committee, were that the rupee should be stabilized at 2 shillings (gold) and that other measures should be taken in order to carry into effect this policy.

The recommendations made by the Committee were accepted by the Secretary of State and whole-hearted by supported by the Government of India. It was in consonance with that policy that the Government of India found it necessary to sell Reverse Councils on a large scale, and those Reverse Councils happened to be sold at a rate which was considerably higher than the market rate which prevailed for the time being. The justification for the policy of Government was that inasmuch as the recommendation of the Currency Committee had been accepted that the equivalent of the rupee should be 24 pence (gold), Reverse Councils had to be sold if effect was to be given to that policy. There were loud protests against the reckless sale of Reverse Councils, and the Government realised very soon afterwards that could not maintain the exchange at 24 pence gold, and it came down to the rate of 24 pence sterling. Even the new rate could not be given effect to later and ultimately—about the month of September last year—it had to be abandoned. But the policy was not abandoned before legislative sanction was secured for the high rate of exchange viz., 24 pence (gold). A financial calculations were made on that basis. A large number of Indian merchants were under the impression that they would be doing well if they ordered goods from abroad owing to the very favourable conditions then existing and on account of what they regarded as an assurance from Government that every effort would be made to maintain the exchange at 24 pence sterling, if not at 24 pence gold.

On behalf of Government it was contended that no promise was made and that no assurance was given that Government would maintain at any cost the high exchange value of the rupee. On the other hand, merchants found that their goods were flooding the harbours and quays and that they were not able to take delivery and that they were faced with enormous losses. Contracts were made when expected that certain prices would rule and a certain exchange rate would also rule. The difficulty therefore, is a double one, difficulty in connection with the rate of exchange, and the difficulty in connection with prices. The market is flooded with goods at the present time and there is no demand. How are merchants to meet their contracts? Government say that they are not responsible for what has happened; that it is a matter in which two parties buyers and sellers, are concerned. I cannot understand how they are not responsible. If there is want of commercial morality on the part of importers, can they not retort and say: "If there is want of commercial morality on our side, have Government carried out their pledge? The very fact that we have in this country a Gold exchange standard devolves on Government the responsibility of maintaining the exchange. Apart from that, Government deliberately assumed that responsibility. Not only that. They began to carry out that policy and they tried to do it against loud and universal protests on the part of the country. Then in the month of June they declared for 24d. sterling. In September they came to the Legislature and asked for legislative authority for the rate of 24d. gold. In the face of these, are the importers not correct in carrying away the impression that Government want to stabilize exchange at 24d. sterling? And yet Government say that they are not responsible. They must assume the responsibility which belongs to them. They cannot turn on the importers and say that their business policy is lacking in morality when the same charge can be brought to them that they have not been able to carry out their own declared policy.

I do not wish to encourage the idea of wholesale repudiation of the contracts by import merchants. But I want to bring to the notice of this Council the fact that the importers have been driven to desperation. When they are threatened with bankruptcy, what are they to do? Is it not the duty of Government, as representing the whole nation to come to their rescue? Cannot Government do something in the matter? For example, cannot Government use their influence with people in Manchester and with the large importing houses? Sir Claude Hill a former Member of the Government of India, has taken a very reasonable view of the matter. He has said explicity that the wrong which is attributed to import merchants is after all not justified. He argues to-day that the heavy fall in exchange has involved the importers in such enormous potential loss that the gains of an earlier date from high exchange are negligible. He holds that the importers in many cases are unable to meet the losses incurred, and that the alternative to the repudiation which the meeting so rightly criticised is for them to go into liquidation forthwith. Happily there is third alternative in mutual adjustment.

Some measure of this character, I think, must be taken by Government for bringing together the two parties which are pulling in opposite direction, and finding a common ground, a sort of half way. It will not be unsual step on the part of Government to take. During the war the Government has interfered very often in this matter? Government has very often called upon merchants to help them in this way.

It was through a sense of patriotism that these merchants helped Government and also the Manchester manufacturers. It is not the duty now of manufacturers and shippers and of the Government also to meet import merchant's when they find themselves in a hole. What will be consequences of a repudiation of the contracts? The whole country will suffer on account of the dislocation of trade and business and of the money market. This will be a disaster to the country which the country must try to avoid. Even if merchants are actuated by a desire to meet their contracts, I am told they are unable to pay and we have to consider everything that can be done to enable these people to tide over the difficulty. I do not want to say anything about the rate of exchange to be settled. However, if by mutual agreement anything can be done in these two directions and if the Government can help the merhcants to tide over the difficulty I think everything ought to be done, if possible.

Rightly or wrongly, there is suspicion abroad with regard to Government's financial policy, and if, confidence is to be restored it can be done only by a public inquiry. But it will be said, how can an inquiry be made into conditions relating to exchange and currency, when we do not know what will happen to-morrow. I do not mean to suggest that the Committee of Inquiry will be immediately able to propose a particular rate of exchange. There is a feeling in the minds of people that the Government of India can not control its own exchange policy.

Now the spirit of the reform is, we have been told, that the people in this country will be consulted more and more as to the national policy to be adopted. We have been told that though the people have no real power in the Central Government, we shall be able to inflence the decision of the Government. How are we going to do this unless the people of this country are consulted and consulted in due time? It is no use instituting a committee for making an inquiry when Government is in a position to confront them with an accomplished fact. Already there is evidence in the speech of the Honourable the Finance Member that he is calculating all along the basis of a rise to 24d. exchange. Whether it is 24d sterling or 24d. gold he has not told us, but all calculations have been made on that basis. Then, again, he tells us that the time for supporting exchange at 24d. gold or sterling, will arrive, that the psychological moment will arrive once more, when the balance of trade will be in favour of India. I cannot understand this attitude. Is it meant that Reverse Councils will be sold when exchange will arise to the neighbourhood of 24d. sterling? There was the argument of high prices. There was the argument of the price of silver. All those arguments have gone. Circumstances have entirely changed. Every thing is in a flux. Exchange has gone down to 15d. Is it not the proper time to consider what our future policy will be? It is too early to make an inquiry because we do not know what is going to happen. We have already had sufficient experience in the past, and there are admissions in the speech of the Honourable the Finance Member himself that mistakes have been committed. Why should Government pursue their policy without consulting the wishes of the people? Why should we once more leave our exchange policy to drift? The Government will have to make an inquiry, and the earlier, the better. I know that a Committee even of archangels will not be able to find a proper solution for the exchange rate at the present moment, but I am now speaking of the immediate future. People realise the difficulties of Government, but Government, on the other hand, have alienated the sympathies of those very classes who have stood by Government. They feel that there is something sinister in the Government's policy, some influence around and behind the Government that is working to their detriment. Those influential classes have been driven to desperation. Let it be a public inquiry made in India—an inquiry that will inspire confidence in the minds of Indians, whatever the result.

CONGRESS OF EMPIRE'S UNIVERSITIES.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

The Right. Hon. Syed Amir Ali and Dr. Suhrawarby, Bar-at-Law, have been appointed as Bahgmedan representatives of the Calcutta University to the forthcoming Congress of the Universities of the Empire to be held at Oxford in July.

INTERNATIONAL POLO AT HURLINGHAM.

PROBABLE ENGLISH TEAM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., May 4.

After a practice at Hurlingham this afternoon in which Lockett, Tomkinson, Colonel Hunter, Lord Dalmeny and Captain Turnour were playing, Lord Wodehouse being indisposed, it is likely that England's polo team will be finally selected.

The probables for Number 2 are Dalmeny and Turnour. The latter has given the most promising displays. It is pointed out that Williams, although a most impressive player, is not yet accustomed to the English grounds.

The "Morning Post" says that Williams has displayed an excellent hitting and accuracy of direction, but he does not appear to have grasped the games' rapidly changing phases with essential alacrity, and lacks the rapidity of thought and decision, which is associated with the Indian polo.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LEICESTER EASILY DEFEATED BY AUSTRALIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The Australians easily defeated Leicester by an innings and 158 runs. The Australians made 430 runs for seven wickets and declared their innings closed. Bardsley made a hundred and nine and Macartnet 177 by a sparkling, all round cricket, the latter's innings including twenty fours. Gregory made 78. Leicestershire in their second effort only made 142 of which Sharp contributed 56.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

FIXTURES FOR 1921: VENUE CHANGED TO BOMBAY.

"At a meeting of the Quadrangular Cricket Committee held last week it was decided to hold this years tournament in Bombay from November 28th to December 7th.

The following is the result of the draw:—
November 28th, 29th and 30 Hindus vs. Europeans.
December 1st, 2nd and 3rd Parsees vs. Mahomedans.
December 5th, 6th and 7th Final.

It was decided the final games in future be played to a finish but with a limit of four days."

BOMBAY'S CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD.

"CREATING DIVISIONS IN LABOUR'S RANKS."

Mr. Chamanlal the Secretary of the Trade Union Congress wires to us from Murree as under:—

The controversy regarding, the alleged formation of a Central Labour Board brought to my notice Mr. Jhabwalla's denial that the body is rival to the Trade Union Congress, is specious. Two months ago a mass meeting of thirty-thousand Bombay workers decided to form a Central Federation under the auspices of the Congress. All affiliated Unions were represented, except the G. I. P. and Postmen's Union which was then disbanded Mr. Baptista was chosen President of the Central Federation. Unfortunately the drafting of written constitution had to be deferred until my return to Bombay. Mr. Ginwalla begged me twice to accept Mr. Jhabwalla as member of the Committee of the Central Federation.

Knowing the facts, these gentlemen proceeded in my absence to form a rival organisation. They have, moreover, no right to speak for oil-workers or B. B. and C. I. Unions, as both disowned them during the recent strikes. Surely it requires considerable hardihood to form a Central Labour Board with doubtful backing of only two Unions, one in the process of rehabilitation and the other presided over by Mr. Baptista, whose consent was never obtained. It is an ambitious move and holds but one meaning, namely, an attempt to create a division in the ranks of Labour. Bombay workers know well enough that they must follow the Trade Union Congress, and have implicit faith in Mr. Baptista's leadership. In view of the information in our possession and the present condition of workers' organisations an attempt to form bogus associations is nothing short of treachery to the cause of labour."

POLICE TRAGEDY AT ANDHERI.

CONSTABLE SHOOTS CONSTABLE, THEN HIMSELF.

In the small hours of Tuesday a great commotion was caused at the Andheri Police Station and its neighbourhood owing to two Mahar policemen having had their lives put a tragic end to by means of gunfire. The deceased were it appears old friends, and the result was that one Inspector the other of intrigue in love matters, and to revenge himself, he with a rifle gun he was armed with, put a bullet through his enemy and then with the same rifle he shot himself.

The deceased belonged to a party of armed policemen on special duty in connection with the very big gangs the Thana District Police have arrested for gang robberies all over the Thana District, and who are being tried by a special Magistrate, appointed by Government, holding his Court at Bandra.

LATEST CABLES

10.45 a. m. May 5.

DRAFTING COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 3-45 p.m., May 2.

The drafting Committee which has been engaged on the task of preparing the statement of terms for submission to Germany continued its labours to-day. The Supreme Council only sat an hour adjourning until evening. The allied experts will meanwhile deal with certain questions still unsettled.

FRENCH MOBILISATION.

M. BRIAND DENIES TO HAVE INSTRUCTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 3-45 p.m., May 2.

It is authoritatively denied that M. Briand has telegraphed instructions for French mobilisation with a view to occupation of Ruhr. He declares that he is awaiting decision of the Supreme Council.

LEGAL PRACTIONER ACT.

NOTICE SERVED UP ON PLEADERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, May 4.

It is understood that the District Magistrate, Seoni, has issued notices under the Legal Practioneer Act upon Messrs. P. D. Jatar and Shiv Prasad Varma, pleaders who suspended practice in persuance of the Congress resolution to the effect, to show cause why their names should not be reported to the Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, for cancellation of their *sanads* for having openly joined the Non-Cooperation movement, the object of which is to paralyse the Government.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

The market has been quiet generally with jute shares showing further decline. Coal shares were steady but only a small business was reported. Dunbar cotton was easier and miscellaneous section remains unchanged. Following were closing quotation:—

Coal.—Bhulanbarare 40/4, Burrackpur 50, Gopalichuck 8/4, Ghusick 24/8, Khasta 16/4.

Jute.—Anglo India 256, Birla 5, Century 7, Clive 173, s.l., Howrah 36/8, Hooghly 61, Kankannara 395, s.l., Lansdowne 242, North Brook 50/8, Nuddea 48, Reliance 37, and 38/4 s.l., Standars 380 s.l., Waverly 9/8.

Miscellaneous.—Alpha General Insurance 1/12 disc. British India Corporation 10. Burdwan Kutwa Rly. 42 s.l., Cawnpore Sugar 40, Dunbar cotton 27 Hatirkool oil 9/12, Hume pipe 9/12, Imperial Bank 116I s.l., Indian iron and steel 64/8, Kesoram cotton 16, Kahapeit jute press 4/12. New pioneer mills debs. 100, Thornycroft India 6/2.

Government 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58/2 and small lots 58/6. War bonds short loans 100, 1925 at 99/12, and 1928 at 99/12 per cent.

Exchange.—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling and three and five-eighth pence. Demand bills one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence.

MAHARASTRA CONFERENCE.

GRAND PREPARATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BASSEIN, May 4.

Arrangements for holding the First Maharashtra Provincial Conference at Bassein are almost complete. Delegates have begun to arrive. The pendal altogether presents picturesque appearance. Mr. Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and Messrs. Baptista, Kelkar, Patel have intimated their intention of attending the Conference. Dr. Moonje and Mr. Gandhi are expected to arrive here on the morning of the 6th and will be taken into a procession through the city, where elaborate arrangements are being made to receive them.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 3.

There was not much business passing in jute shares, although there was a fair inquiry for coal. Very few transactions were reported. In miscellaneous section Dunbars were easier and general tone of the market was dull.

The following were the closing quotations Coal: Bengal Bhatdee 13/8, Burrakur 50, Gopalichuck 8/4, Huriladiah 200, Pench Valley 248. Jute: Century 7/4, Clive 182, Empire 48, Howrah 37/8, Kanknarrah prefers 90. Nuddea 47, Reliance 38/10, Sooraj pref. 101, Standard 380, Waverley 9/4. Miscellaneous: Alliance Bank prefs. 96, Alpha General Insurance Company 1/6, dis. Bengal Bridge and Bolts 4/8, Bengal Brass 3/10, Brittania Biscuits 8/4, British India Corporation ord 10/4, deferred 14/12, prefers. 105, British Ceylon Corporation 10/4, Cownpore Sugar 39/8, Calcutta Oil and Cake 8/8, Calcutta Industrial Bank 8/12, dis, Darjeeling Himalya Railway prefers 68, Dunbar Cotton 428, Great Eastern Hotel 240 Indian Woods Product 1 ds, Imperial Bank Country 260, Pesdram Cotton 16, Kaligat Falta Railway 57, Madan Theatres 12/4. New Pioneers Mills 8 per cent. debentures 95

Government paper 3 per cent was quoted at Rs. 58/4, small lots 58/8, War Bonds short Loans 100, 1925 99/10, and 1928 99/12 per cent.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, May 5, 1921.

NAPOLEAN AND AFTER.

On 5th May 1821,—exactly a century ago—the body of Napoleon was buried in a nameless coffin in St. Helena, and to-day the guns of the French as well as the British will salute his memory. To the French, Napoleon is a symbol of national prowess and achievement, for the page of the story of their country, the brightest or blackest, is filled with his fame. Round no other man in secular history has there been such a wealth of romantic memories, romantic because of the incredible marvels of his genius. As soldier, statesman and law-giver, he had independent achievements entitling him to the rank of the superman, for his genius was compact with strength in every province of human endeavour. He was by accident a Frenchman. Born of a Tuscan father and a Corsican mother, Fate might have thrown him in the midst of any Southern nation without making him the weaker for his identity. If the superstition is permissible, it was this Man of Destiny who created and prolonged the great epoch of turmoil which bridged two great centuries. Emerson has remarked that when Napoleon rose in France, the nation consisted of smaller Napoleons and moved with the force of an avalanche. It was given to France to break the tyrannies of kingship and inherited authority, an upheaval whose eddies are still playing on the surface of the world. In the purity of its motive, the first crusade of the French against all autocracy on earth, was infinitely superior in its moral worth, than the pretence of "saving civilization" in the last war. If anything may be compared to the combative evangelism of the French at the end of the eighteenth century, it is the frenzy of the Bolsheviks to destroy for ever the incubus of exploitative capitalism oppressing the toiling millions of wage-earners in all lands.

The rise of Napoleon gave a new complexion to the results of the Great Revolution. With him as crowned Emperor, the ambition of militarist France became merged in dreams of universal dominion, and for a quarter of century, Europe was the scene of alliances and counter-alliances as materialistic in their aims as those of the earlier monarchy destroyed by the Revolution. In its spirit and externals, the real outcome of the Revolution was overborne by Napoleon and his supremacy was a glorious interruption in the continuity of the message of liberty and real democracy. Lord Rosebery in his "Last Phase" deals with some of the regrets and mysteries of life over which Napoleon brooded in captivity, and among them is the fate of Waterloo. Truly the hand of destiny appeared again and again as if to reverse the achievements of his career at unexpected moments. Among his earlier ambitions was the domination of the East and the project of conquering India, but the enterprise was broken at Acres by a comparatively obscure Englishman who stood between him and his destiny. Hordes of soldiers, among whom was Tippu Sultan, awaited his arrival in India and it is impossible to speculate how the history of India would have been altered if Fate had enabled him to land on her shores. Having recast the map of Europe, destroying dynasties and erecting thrones, he had to reckon with the first rival of world-dominion in Europe and pay the penalty of defeat. No Englishman recalls with pride the treatment accorded to the fallen foe in the years of captivity. Sir Hudson Lowe was typical of the petty persecutor who wrangles over title and precedence and takes the accident of his wardship as proof his own superiority. Though he bore his trials with remarkable patience and fortitude, Napoleon could not brook the conceits of his jailor who taxed his ingenuity for divesting Napoleon of the title "Emperor." The artifices of this mandarin form a sad chapter in the closing days of a prisoner who deserved to be treated with honour, but the former was given a free hand to break the pride of the ex-Emperor who was, in Sir Hudson's eyes, a French military officer in disgrace. It was his great idea that if Napoleon's coffin bore a name, it should be plain "Bonaparte", and he finally decided that the man of thousand themes should be interred without a name on his grave. Time reaped its revenge when the ashes of the Emperor were later received with homage by his countrymen for honoured burial.

The story of his triumphs ended with him, and the French Empire shrunk with his fall. He was defeated by the Prussians and the British, even as today the Prussian has been beaten by the French and the British, the British being the common factor in all combinations of victory. Now, even as a century ago, national combinations are determined by a handful of conquerors and statesmen who play the game of war. The uncertainty of political alliances and the lack of catholic principles are today as dominant as they were in the time of Napoleon. Nor has the rancour of enmity between nations become the less. As a matter of fact, national feuds have become more tenacious as the control has spread from a few adventurous monarchs to a few contriving statesmen whose intrigues have become the more formidable through the operations of money power. In the place of personal vain-glory, which drew Napoleon to ruin, we have the rivalries of the capitalists and the trade-organisers which impede peace and eliminate the common humanity of victor and vanquished. When the Napoleonic wars ended, peace was obtained by the adjustment of territory here and there, but the modern device of Mammon, namely, the indefinite exaction of money and economic serfdom did not fester the spirit of nations. There have been forms of democracy during the last century, but the links of brotherhood that bind the peoples of the earth snap as they are being forged by hands that rule furtively but as efficaciously as the absolute monarchs who contrived war for private grudge and aggrandisment. Of the homage that vice pays to virtue we have traces still, and it is apparent in nothing so much as the effort of nations to hide schemes of selfishness under the cloak of benevolence. It is said that the arrival of the professional philanthropist drove away charity. Among nations, the refinements of hypocrisy have driven away honour, and the most sinister symptom of the disease is the freemasonry of duplicity that underlies mandates. The spoilers of war a century ago, never pretended that it was all for the benefit of the victims, and it is the silken commercialism of advanced nations that has brought out a convention before which their forbears were at least honest in their expression. The rancour of war has been increased by the exploitation of the weak, at home as well as abroad. The real ascent to the spirit and practice of democracy may knit the bonds of fellowship among nations, as the majority realise the existence of a common peril in the minority that profits by discord and in cohesion. The centenary of Napoleon,, therefore, does not witness much genuine advance on the characteristics ascribed to Napoleonic militarism; for as we recall his genuis and achievement, we cannot in honesty escape the belief that the indictment of his false spirit is even more relevant in the modern intrigues of nations, after a century in which the gospel of greed has been refined into a creed of honour.

SWAMI GOVINDANAND.

If any single event were needed to demonstrate the hollowness of the claim of the Indian bureaucracy to have turned a new leaf and responded to the appeal of the Duke of Connaught "to forgive and forget," it is furnished by the sentence of five years' transportation imposed on Swami Govindanand of Karachi. We have not the full text of the judgment before us and are, therefore, unable to criticise it in detail. But, if the few sentences which the Associated Press correspondent has quoted, are among the worst remarks made by the Swami, the sooner the law of sedition, under which such a sentence as above can be inflicted for uttering words like those spoken by the Swami, is abolished, the better for the reputation of the Government of this country. If it were a crime to speak of "people's determination to obtain Swaraj within a year," of their being "sick of British rule," of its being "a disgrace" "to live an hour longer after December without having Swaraj," of Government being guilty of sins like those perpetrated in the Punjab, then no Indian worker in the political cause would be safe, for these are the very sentiments we have been hearing for the past so many months from the mouths of Indian leaders, from Mr. Gandhi downwards. In the case of Swami Govindanand, there appear to be some particular reasons why the C.I.D. and the bureaucracy were anxions to be rid of him. As our readers might have seen from the character-sketch of the Swami we published a few days ago, it is not the first time that the Swami has become the object of the attentions of the C.I.D. From early 1914 till April 1918, the C.I.D. were instrumental in clapping the Swami—then known as Prof. Mansukhani, M.A., ex-professor of the Fergusson, Nagpur, Muzafferpore, and Bankipore Colleges—in jail, first in Alipore, and then in *solitary confinement* in Yerrawda,—and all these years, so far as our information goes, without a trial and without being informed of his offence. His sole "offence" consisted of having been a passenger by the ill-fated "Komagata Maru," which brought the Sikh emigrants from Canada. During his internment the C.I.D. must have fully gauged the strength of character of this extraordinary young Sindhi and since they failed to break his spirit they must have vowed a vendetta against him, of which we see the result to-day. Though the speech, which has been made the basis of conviction, was delivered by the Swami so far back as February, it was not till last month that the police deemed it necessary to arrest him. In this connection there is a wide-spread belief in Karachi and elsewhere in Sind that the real reason for the arrest of the Swami was not so much his seditious speeches, but his alleged part in bringing about a *hartal* in Karachi on the occasion of the visit to the city by Sir George Lloyd in March last. Local officialdom is understood to have been mightily offended at the completeness of the *hartal* and to have resolved on getting rid of the obnoxious and "stakeless" Swami in the way they have now done. Whether the popular belief is based on fact or not, the sentence of five years' transportation for an offence such as the Swami was charged with cannot but be pronounced to be vindictive in the extreme and to be a disgrace to officialdom in Sind. Are sentences like this calculated to strengthen the belief of the people of Sind in the righteousness of the administration and the integrity of "British Justice"? Let Lord Reading, who is anxious to convince us of both, answer.

Notes of the Day.

India and the League of Nations.

Lord Crewe presiding at a lecture by Professor Hearnshaw on the "Study of World History" at the Indian students' hostel in London expressed the hope that India would do her best to promote the League of Nations. India does not need to be told to promote a genuine League of Nations. Only the present League of Nations is far from being genuine. It smacks too much of a thieves' kitchen. What India is after is a genuine federation of free nations of the world such as was contemplated by Mr. Wilson. And it is because India is earnest about such a League of Nations that she has embarked upon the present movement of self-purification and self-assertion which will be her "splendid contribution" by which she will be holding on high the League's flag.

Justice or British Justice?

The European Association of Darjeeling talks of the "birth-right" of Britishers to be tried by a British judiciary, but we should like to know if this "birth-right" is confined to the British Empire only or extends to all parts of the world. What becomes of the birth-right when a Britisher commits an offence in, say, French territory? It is futile to talk of "birth-rights" when Britishers choose to make their domicile in lands other than their own. By residing in India they have undertaken to submit to Indian laws and there cannot be any question of favoured treatment for them in comparison with the rest of the people of India. The present privileged position of Europeans in this country is an injustice which the children of the soil have put up with too long and should be terminated without delay. The Darjeeling Association suggests that their "birth-right" should be retained intact for Britishers, and that a similar right may be conferred on Indians too. But this arrangement will dislocate the whole machinery of judicial administration, and we do not think that it will commend itself to any sane statesman. Only the perfect equality of all British subjects, of whatever race, before the law and equal facilities for them to obtain justice will solve the problem. Britishers must give up the idea that they will be able to boss the show wherever they go. Lord Reading is anxious to vindicate Justice—not British justice, we hope, but Justice. We shall wait and see how he carries his intention into effect.

Bombay "Central Labour Board."

The communication, which we publish elsewhere, from the Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, makes it obligatory on the part of the organisers of the newly started so-called "Central Labour Board," to explain how they came to start an organisation of the kind when one had already been started in February last under the auspices of some of themselves and their colleagues like Messrs. Baptista and Chamanlal on behalf of the Congress. We cannot assume that the former were ignorant of the establishment of this Board, though the Secretary of the new organisation in his letter to Mr. Baptista fails to refer to it. Mr. Baptista is the president of several Labour Unions in Bombay and yet his colleagues who have undertaken to set up a rival Board had not even the courtesy to consult him prior to its formation. In the circumstances Mr Baptista, we think, is perfectly justified in disclaiming all responsibility for the new organisation and in refusing to countenance the movement. We strongly deprecate unhealthy rivalries among the organisers of Labour associations in our midst, when all the efforts of the sympathisers of Labour should be concentrated on securing unity of purpose.

Gwalior Begins.

Not remembering any particular "offence" we might have given to the Gwalior State, we can only conclude that the inclusion of this journal in the *index expurgatorius* of the State is intended only as a general compliment, which the State has thought fit to pay to some of our contemporaries as well. The State, however, does not stop short of this compliment, but also forbids the sale or possession of portraits of persons who may have paid the penalty for their patriotism or stand the risk of doing so as the leaders of the Non-Cooperation movement. It is, no doubt, an unpleasant business for an Indian State to have to secure "fame" by promulgating bans like this against the indigenous press and political workers. It is on this account that Sir William Vincent and his colleagues are anxious, so we understand, to oblige their proteges, the States, by amending the law of sedition so as to make all unpleasant criticism of these States a "crime." When the Government of India have succeeded in doing this, there will be no occasion for the States to resort to such unpleasant devices as the Gwalior Durbar has sought refuge in, for there will be the Paramount Power, which will make the State's cause its own and bring the offending journal or agitator to book. We have, however, only one question to ask of the Gwalior Durbar, whether it really believes that by burying its head in the sand like a camel it will be able to ward off all unpleasant criticism of its administration and whether such a policy will not intensify the abuses from which light is sought to be shut out.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

ALTERING CRIMINAL LAW OPPOSED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DARJEELING, May 2.

At the general meeting of the European Association, Darjeeling Branch, Mr. E. Scarth, Acting Chairman, presided. He welcomed the members present, especially ladies. He said ladies could help recruiting members by doing what Mrs. Lloyd George had done in Wales and also by writing true accounts of the events happening in India to their friends at Home and by sending cuttings from newspapers. He then read a telegram received from the Legislative Assembly and the replies sent. It was resolved that the general meeting of the European Association strongly oppose any alteration in Criminal Law which would take away the birthright of Britishers to be tried by the British Judiciary and jury, but agree that corresponding privileges be granted to Indians of being tried by Indians.

ADVANCE DELHI!

TWO NATIONAL COLLEGES OPENED.

(From a Correspondent)

DELHI, May 4.

A National College of Commerce and Industries and an Arts College have been inaugurated in Delhi under the patronage of Hakim Ajmalkhan Saheb and Dr. Ansari. Mr. Mohamar Taqi is to work as Secretary. Full particulars will be published shortly. The College sessions begin from the second week of June.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The result of the Municipal election for the one seat that had fallen vacant, is that Mr. N. H. Contractor who gets 79 votes, has been declared only elected. Mr. K. Natranjan getting 28, and Dr. F. N. Daruwalla 5.

Sir Dawson Miller, Chief Justice of the Patna High Court, has been attending the Court since Monday after his recent illness.—(A. P.)

Mahatma Gandhi will arrive at Bassein on the morning of the 6th instant to attend the First Maharashtra Provincial Conference, whose sessions commence at 3 p.m. the same day. Great enthusiasm prevails among the Basseinites over the intended visit.

FRENCH MOBILISATION BEGINS.

ARMY READY TO MOVE IN FORTNIGHT.

ALLIES' DETERMINATION.

"GERMANY MUST ACCEPT COMMISSION'S FIGURES"

REPORT OF U. S. CO-OPERATING WITH ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.

The French mobilisation begins on May 3rd and M. Briand declares that, if, within eight days, which is the time necessary for Germany to reply to Mr. Lloyd George's fresh ultimatum and for completion of the French preparations, the Germans produce fresh proposals, they will be considered, but Germany must accept, without reservation, both the figures and the methods of payment as settled by the Reparations Commission. Even then the German proposals would only be considered if guaranteed by securities, giving satisfaction to Germany's creditors, namely, the Allied supervision of German debt, and the customs percentage on the German industrial exploitation.

M. Briand dramatically concluded in the afternoon meeting of the Supreme Council by saying "I have got my back to the wall and cannot act otherwise."

Meanwhile, it is understood that the French Army will be absolutely ready to move within a fortnight. It is suggested Germany shall pay one hundred million sterling annually and also twenty-five per cent. tax on exports. The latter method, however, is criticised on the ground that the British and other consumers would really be paying it. It is declared that the Berlin Government is determined. This is indicated by the Press, which is emphasising protests against the "Lies about German War Guilt", but it is believed that this may largely be a bluff, preparatory to the eleventh hour climb-down.

WILL AMERICA BACK UP ALLIES?

It is stated that behind Mr. Lloyd George's back there lies the hope that America yet may decide to take a hand in settling the problem which was opened with her and cannot be settled without her. It was reported yesterday that the Government had heard unofficially from America that the Washington Government was contemplating a return to full cooperation with the Allies, including the membership of the Reparations Commission, and hence it seems there are reasonable grounds for not prejudging any possibility of such a re-union by fresh penalties which might check any American impulse actively to re-enter into the affairs of Europe.

DRAFATING COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 1.

The British Cabinet meeting, which was held after the afternoon meeting of the Supreme Council, decided to request that M. Jaspar's project should be put into a draft form. The Drafting Committee, consisting of Lord Curzon, M. Briand, Count Sforza, M. Jaspar and Baron Hayashi, thereupon, met and after sitting for an hour and a half adjourned. The meeting of the Supreme Council in the morning has consequently been deferred until mid-day, to-morrow.

GEN. SIMON LEFT FOR RURH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 10-25 p.m., May 2.

A telegram from New York says the Mainz correspondence of the Associated Press telegraphs, that the divisions of the French cavalry commanded by General Simon left to-night for Ruhr in fifteen trains.

DISCUSSIONS MARKED BY FRIENDLY BANTER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 2.

In spite of the fact that unanimity is not complete in regard to the methods, the Supreme Council discussions have been marked by a lot of friendly banter. For example, at one point in the discussions Mr. Lloyd George told M. Briand he was a master at finessing, to which M. Briand retorted "Ah!, Monsieur Lloyd George, it only shows that I have been much in your company."

M. Briand, in the course of an interview with Reuter, expressed his stupefaction and sadness at the suggestions in the British Press that France was bellicose, which he declared was absolutely untrue. He recalled France's patience and endurance since the Armistice as an example of her pacific desires.

HAS AGREEMENT BEEN REACHED ?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 9-50 p.m., May 2.

The Supreme Council sat for four hours this afternoon and adjourned till to-morrow morning. M. Braind stated that agreement had almost been reached.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MOBILISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 10-25 p.m., May 2.

Telephonic instructions were sent to Paris from London at nine thirty to-night for mobilisation of 1919 class.

AMICABLE DISCUSSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 10-25 p.m., May 2.

Length of this afternoon's meeting of the Supreme Council was due to the fact that this was the first time it had complete financial details. Discussions were perfectly amicable and dealt with the financial projects in connection with reparations. The Council accepted the scheme generally but will consider the detailed plan which is very technical to-morrow.

SCHEME FOR PAYMENT.

GERMANY'S OBLIGATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 10-25 p.m., May 2.

It is understood that the terms framed were on the following principles:—

Germany shall acknowledge obligation to pay six thousand million sterling by issuing bonds now and henceforth in accordance with her ability to pay, paying interest at five per cent..

Germany shall be required to pay one hundred millions sterling annually and twenty-five per cent. export tax and when these payments exceed requirements as to interest on the bonds issued. Reparations Commission shall be entitled to require issue of further bonds to absorbs surplus.

UPPER SILESIAN PLEBISCITE.

INTER ALLIED COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.

A Berlin message says that the newspapers state that the Interallied Commission concerning the Upper Silesian plebiscite has despatched a report to London recommending that the districts of Pless Rybnik and a strip of territory east of Kattowitz should be assigned to Poland and that the remainder of Upper Silesia should be assigned to Germany.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

FAST TO SET EXAMPLE TO WEST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 1.

Lord Crewe, presiding at a lecture by Professor Hearnshaw on the "Study of the World History" at the Indian students' hostel in Bloomsbury, hopes that India would do her best to promote the League of Nations. It would, he said, be a splendid contribution if the East could set an example to the West by holding on high the League's Flag.

THE MINER'S STRUGGLE.

INDIAN WORKERS' SYMPATHY.

The following wire has been sent by the Acting Secretary Mr. M. D. Dalvi, All-India Trade Union Congress to the Secretary Miners' Federation England.

"Indian workers are heart and soul with you in your struggle. Wish you victory.—Dalvi."

SANATORIUM FOR NERVOUS DISORDERS.

SIR E. CASSEL'S £22,5,000 ENDOWNER

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., May 4.

The Right Hon. Sir Ernest Cassel has given £225,000 sterling to found and endow a sanatorium for functional nervous disorders, including neurasthenia and nerve breakdown as the result of a stress of modern life for which hitherto facilities for treatment have been non-existent. Sir Ernest Cassel has purchased "Mansion Park", Penshurst, to accommodate sixty patients. The sanatorium is primarily intended for educated classes, who are able to pay a moderate fee.

Their Majesties have consented to become patrons.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH EXAMS.

RESULTS TO BE OUT ON MAY 10TH

(From our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, May 4.

The Gujarat Vidyapith declares examinations' result on the 10th of May.

COAL SITUATION UNCHANGED.

STATE OF WAR WITHIN A FORTNIGHT.

MR. CRAMP'S FEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2
Recd. 8-45 a.m., May 4.

The coal situation has been unchanged over the week-end. A number of District Associations have shown up uncompromisingly with regard to the acceptance of the Government offer. Fuller meetings have not yet been held to any great extent. It is pointed out that this is the first great occasion on which the miners have been refused permission to express their opinions by the ballot. The miners' delegates appear adamant that the ballot shall not be taken.

Nevertheless, there is no ray of hope that the miners are deserting the Federation and how the deadlock shall ultimately be broken down. From where and how will come the new heading move to bring the parties together, seems most obscure and remote.

The long strike sums up feelings in general with the possibilities of appalling complications happening, ever lurking in the background.

Mr. Cramp, speaking at Leeds, declared that "Unless things alter I candidly think that we shall drift into a state of war within a fortnight."

FEDERATION OF ENGINEERING.

FAVOUR REDUCTION OF WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.

Ballot of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades has resulted as follows:—

In favour of the acceptance of the reduction of wages:—45169.

Against acceptance:—35913.

MARINE-WORKERS STRIKE.

DUE TO DISAGREEMENT REGARDING WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., May 4.

New York.—Numerous marine-workers have already ceased work throughout the country in consequence of the failure to reach an agreement with regard to the wages in which a reduction of 15 per cent. has been decreed by the Shipping Board. The Trade Unionists predict that approximately twenty thousand seamen and ten thousand oilers will quit their ships in New York during the next twenty-four hours.

ALIENATION OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

ACTION OF GOVERNOR OF KENYA UPHOLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., May 4.

In reply to Sir Thomas Bennett. Mr Wood stated that the action of the Governor of Kenya in confining to the Europeans the alienation of agricultural lands in the Highlands, was in accord with the decision of the late Earl of Elgin in 1908, and was confirmed by Lord Milner last year. The principle was one of questions concerning the Indians in Kenya, which he was at present considering.

STATE OF EMERGENCY.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.

In the House of Commons message was read from His Majesty continuing the state of emergency issued when the Triple Alliance strike was threatened which state automatically expired after a month.

INDIA IN THE COMMONS.

QUESTION OF COMPENSATION TO COL. AITKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., May 4.

Replying to Lieut.-Colonel Croft in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu stated that he had referred to the Government of India the question of compensation of Colonel Aitken, in view of his vindication in regard to the East African operations in 1914, and had requested them to telegraph reply.

DISCUSSION ON BUDGET.

MOTION TO REDUCE TEA TAX DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 10-25 p.m., May 2.

In the House of Commons to-day during the discussion on the Budget resolutions the motion of Major Barnes to reduce tea tax to pre-war level involving loss of revenue amounting to seventeen millions was opposed by Government and rejected by 188 votes to 32.

Tea duty resolution was afterwards confirmed.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF SATYAGRAHA.

PRIVATE RLY. ON PUBLIC ROAD STOPPED.

SHERA VILLAGERS' VICTORY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, May 4.

The villagers of Shera about four miles from Poona on the way to Mulshi having refused to rent their land for railway construction to the Tatas, the Tatas have commenced to lay out rails on the public provincial road. The villagers of Shera by practising Satyagraha have stopped this construction of railway on the public road They demand that the road should be sufficiently widened and fenced in order to ensure safety of public traffic if railway is to be constructed thereon.

OVERSEAS SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICER'S GRIEVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
LONDON, May 2.

In the House of Commons Sir J. Flannery sought remedying of the grievance by which the officers and men who served in the Indian Army during the war were ineligible for free passage under the Overseas Settlement Scheme. Col. Amery replied that the scheme dealt with the monies exclusively provided by the United Kingdom and did not apply to the forces paid from the Dominions' Colonial or Indian revenue.

CARDINAL LOGUE'S ADDRESS.

"BULLETIN'S" CRITICISM,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.

Perturbation created by Cardinal Logue's address in the Sinn Fein camp is evidenced in a article in the official organ the "Irish Bulletin". In an endeavour to minimise the speech the "Bulletin" asserts that His Eminence has always been recognised as the learned churchman and never as a wise statesman. The "Bulletin" declares that the advancing years have put him out of touch with the Irish ideas. The paper regards the speech as a sequel to Lord Derby's visit to Cardinal Logue.

The "Bulletin" also attacks Archbishop Tuam who it alleges on April 26th said he did not doubt the Irish boys' bravery but that however good they did not equal the opposing forces. The paper accuses His Lordship of having consistently proved lack of political understanding.

OUTBREAK AT JAFFA.

JEWS' CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.

The Zionist Headquarters inform Reuter's correspondent that 22 Jews were killed and 80 wounded in the outbreak at Jaffa while many shops were pillaged.

GIRIDIH DISTURBANCES.

"AUTHORITIES WOULD DEAL JUSTLY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
PATNA, May 3.

In the course of an interview regarding the incidents at Giridih as published in the "Searchlight", Mr. Mahmod Yunus, M.L.C., stated that he had every confidence that the authorities would deal with the case justly and fairly and he expected that no innocent man would be punished and he also felt sure that the authorities would not hesitate to punish any foolish officer who may be found guilty of improper conduct as regards the evidence he had recorded at the Non-Cooperation inquiry and from other sources, he would publish it after the case was decided by the courts.

SHIP WORKMEN'S STRIKE.

MEN WAIT MR. BAPTISTA'S RETURN.

The workmen of the P. and O. the Bombay Steam Navigation and the British-India Steam Navigation Companies are still out. They are anxiously awaiting the arrival of Mr. Joseph Baptista who is, at present, in Nagpur.

Official & Personal.

The Viceroy will receive an address of welcome from the Simla Municipality on Saturday, the 7th May, at 11 a.m.

The Viceroy granted an interview to Col. W. M. P. Wood of Bombay, Political Department, on Tuesday morning.

Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, arrives at Viceregal Lodge on Wednesday (May 4) on a short visit.

An Ootacamund message of May 3 says: A "Gazette Extraordinary" issued to-day announces that Mr. A. R. Knapp, this afternoon, took up duties of the Member of Council rendered vacant consequent on Mr. C. G. Todhunter, proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. R. Das arrived at Patna on professional business and has been appearing in the High Court on behalf of the Raja of Dumearon in connection with the well-known litigation between Rajandrai and Bahadah Haribar Prasad Singh.—(A. P.)

MORE LIGHT.

CAUSES OF MALEGAON TRAGEDY.

UNFORTUNATE OFFICIAL POLICY.

PERSISTENT PIN-PRICKS AND PROVOCATION.

We published yesterday a resume of the principal facts, as could be ascertained on the spot, by our Special Commissioner, regarding the Malegaon tragedy.

Our Special Commissioner emphasised yesterday that the violent outbursts of mob passion—which was at its height only on the evening of the 25th April—were a sudden spasmodic culmination of certain provocative circumstances both proximate and otherwise. In the following article our Special Commissioner traces these circumstances in detail and draws special attention to the manner in which the murdered Sub-Inspector provoked the passion of a section of people beyond measure of toleration.

(From our Special Commissioner.)
MANMAD, May 3.

Until the placidity of the town was disturbed recently by a set of adventitious circumstances, Malegaon was not much in the limelight. Of course, the officials must have been aware of it and also those who had friends or relatives in the town. The general public, as such, had hardly ever heard of the place before, and the geographical situation of the town far away from the main railway route, and in the very heart of a hilly country, has thrust it into obscurity. Yet the town is an important and thriving centre of the handloom industry, possessing more than 8,000 looms and turning out hundreds of saries daily. It is about 180 miles away from Bombay on the old Agra Road and has a population of over 24,000. In the whole of Western India, excluding Sind, of course, Malegaon is the only town where Mahomedans form a great bulk of the people. Here they are in more than a two-third majority over the Hindus, who number about 8,000. The Mahomedans here who belong to the same class as the *Julahas* of Madanpura in Bombay, are an extremely religious and industrious lot and they have devoted themselves to their industry with as much zeal as to their religion. How they came to settle down here is a matter of ancient history and the reason is not quite obvious. It is possible that their forbears, who originally belonged to Northern India, migrated downward by the Agra-Bombay Road in pursuit of business when that portion of the country was unsettled and settled down at Malegaon which offered them a quiet undisturbed home. The spot is one of the loveliest to admirers of nature and the river, which at the time of my visit was dry, running on the outskirts of the old town, must have induced them to set up their abodes there. This was prior to the opening of the Railway in 1869. Since then they have remained immersed in their religion and business calling, unaffected mostly by what was happening abroad. The Hindus are late arrivals attracted to the place by the prospects of trade or agriculture—there is some good agriculture round about the town—and the relations between the two sections have always been cordial and friendly, save when they were disturbed by differences on the occasions of the Mohurram clashing with Hindu festivities. Even such disturbances have been few and far between, and in fact hardly any one seemed to remember that anything had ever happened in the town to keep the two sections divided at all.

The New Spirit.

But like many other places Malegaon came into the national and Khilafat movements only recently, and the vast majority of the people have proved themselves staunch devotees of both the movements. In every community, be it a town or a hamlet, there are inevitably a few people who are generally regarded as black sheep, who are either opposed to the majority of their brethren or range themselves on the side of the powers-that-be for reasons which it is superfluous to analyse. In Malegaon, too, there are such people, but their numbers are undoubtedly microscopic, and save among officials, their influence has been next to nothing. These as well as the official coterie have looked with disfavour on the awakening among the people of the town to the larger conception of life which Indian Nationalism has offered and it is not surprising that various attempts should have been made by one or both of these two classes to misrepresent the tenor of the changed spirit among the people and vilify them and their leaders. In fact, as will appear later, there have been a few Mahomedans of the old order, who, I was told in more than one quarter, had gone so far as to denounce to the officials the adherents of the Khilafat movement as a veritable set of *badmashes* and bad characters, whose freedom was a menace to the town. In consequence it seems, these few anti-Khilafat Mahomedans were latterly allowed special police guards to protect their person and property. This is anticipating events.

Congress and Khilafat Activities.

Now, to come to the early beginnings of the National movement at Malegaon. The town's response to the Nation's call was of more recent date. It was about seven or eight months ago—after the Calcutta Special Congress, to be accurate that there were the beginnings of political activity in the town. A Taluka Congress Committee was started and a Khilafat Committe too and both did excellent propaganda work among the people. The latter responded with great fervour. They attended meetings in large numbers and listened to speeches with interest and readily and willingly contributed to national funds. A band of volunteers was organised for national service and they all did excellent work. The local officials and the police do not seem to have particularly liked the new activity among the people and they are said to have done their utmost in sundry ways to dissuade people from politics. In this very laudable (?) attempt of theirs, the officials had the support of the pro-official elements in the town but all their united influence could not succeed in checking the ardour of the people. In divers ways, the officials, especially the late Sub-Inspector and his subordinates, resorted to a policy of pin-pricks, avoiding an immediate and open conflict with the people but at the same time making them feel uneasy. All the time honoured methods known to officialdom for *samjaving* the principal figures of the National movement or cajoling the masses into contentment with an exploded order of things seem to have been tried and found wanting in point of effectiveness. And the very failure of these methods must have widened the breach between the official party and the popular party, and a don't believe there was much possibility thereafter for the two parties ever reaching an agreement on questions of public policy or public interest. Misunderstanding must have become greater as time passed and only some occasion was wanting for an open conflict between the two sides.

Sub-Inspector Bhaskar Rao.

It was rather unfortunate that just at a critical period in its history the town should have had for its local Police Chief a Sub-inspector of Mr. Bhaskar Rao's type. He belonged to an old order of policemen, now gradually disappearing, and it is hardly necessary to define what it means. In this very town Bhaskar Rao, who was a native of the Nizam's territories, had served as an ordinary constable. From a constable he rose to be a Sub-inspector. He knew only the Marathi language and is said to have been innocent of even the rudiments of English. He was a good servant of the State, no doubt, but he lacked culture and was temperamentally so ingrained into the belief that the good old order was both infallible and indispensable that he seemed to look upon the political activities of the people with almost unconcealed indignation, and is even said to have frequently let himself go against the agitators. It is also generally believed that he frequently misrepresented to his official superiors the activities among the people. In the meantime, the people were vigorous in the furtherance of their national programme. Frequent meetings were addressed on National questions and the Khilafat movement, and the masses were enlightened regarding their Citizen Rights. They were told that to them Citizenship connoted not merely obligations of various kinds, such as finding supplies for touring officials but also certain inalienable rights that could not be trampled under foot. Only few outsiders visited the town during all these months and among them, one may mention Dr. Velkar of Bombay, Moulana Shaukat Ali and Moulvi Nazir Ahmed. No other persons of note ever seems to have visited the town, and of the movements of these gentlemen, the police, both in Bombay and outside, could not but have been fully aware. They addressed some meetings. Moulana Shaukat Ali visited the town only about two months previously. What the police reports must have been regarding their visits, it is easy to guess. And after the talk I had with the principal district and police officers, I have no doubt that the reports were never at any time favourable.

Order against volunteers.

A month or so prior to the unfortunate clash between the police and the people on the 25th April, resulting in the regrettable loss of life of the police Sub-inspector and one of his constables as well as six men among the people who were killed by the police firing, the volunteers were organised. They were uniforms, the sight of which must have seemed unbearable to the police and the officials. From the tone of one of the highest officials of the district, I could infer that they had the utmost contempt for these volunteers and their uniforms. Some of these volunteers carried sticks with them, whenever they appeared at the local meetings at which their duty was to preserve order. Mr. Bhaskar Rao, I was told, saw something sinister in this and reported the matter to the higher authorities. The Deputy Collector, Mr. Mobedji, in charge of the Malegaon Sub-division, seems to have remonstrated with the leaders against the volunteers carrying any sticks, some volunteers who were practically all Mahomedans, appear to have carried swords also, the carrying of which does not offend against the Arms

(Continued on next page.)

THE FRESH LOOT.

HOW 7 P. C. LOAN IS RUINOUS TO INDIA.

INDIAN CHAMBER'S STRONG CASE.

LETTER TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The following letter, dated the 3rd May 1921, has been addressed by Mr. J. K. Mehta, Esquire, Secretary, The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Simla.

Sir,—I am directed by my Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 25th April 1921, No. 1393-F. My Committee are disappointed that their earnest protest on an issue of this kind has not convinced the Government of India. The main charge of my Committee was that the rate of interest offered was very high and that the terms of conversion were "ruinous to Indian interests". No mention has been made in your letter under reply, about the terms of conversion and my Committee would reiterate their emphatic condemnation of the extravagance of the terms offered to investors in the United Kingdom to the prejudice of the Indian taxpayers and the Indian investors.

Referring to paragraph 2 of your letter, you enquire why the prospects of the rupee loan in India as well as their value should be affected by the Secretary of State's action. The reason is obvious. If the Government of India decided to borrow on a basis, which means a nett charge on the revenue, of 7 per cent. without any credits under the Indian Income-tax or super-tax, it would be legitimate to infer that the needs of the Government must be so urgent that they could afford to give away not only 6 per cent. Income-tax free but 7 per cent. (Indian) Income-tax and super-tax free. If the Government finances are in such a bad condition (this my Committee hope is not the case), that they must borrow at 7 per cent. regardless of any return under the income-tax and super-tax, then the Indian investors would be justified in expecting similar rates and once these rates are given, the effect on the value of the existing Government securities would be disastrous. In the opinion of my Committee borrowing on 6 per cent. tax free basis in India which would have been possible is now certainly jeopardised owing to the unwise and precipitate action of the Secretary of State.

I am directed to point out the contradiction contained in your letter under reply. You attempt first of all, to make out that the terms granted in England to investors are not better than the terms granted in India and you then go off to defend the granting of better terms in England on the ground that capital expenditure of India incurred abroad and that the present rate of exchange aided the Secretary of State's desire to borrow as much as possible. It is a novel doctrine that you go on further to enunciate that India must borrow in England not because it is cheaper to do so but because it is more convenient. London's position as the world's central money market justified earlier borrowings because they were usually at rates more favourable than those that were possible in India, altogether apart from the capacity of the Indian market on which the Government's views have proved to have been quite mistaken. My Committee think that the premier position of London in this respect is gone for a long time to come and that no one is deceived by the repetition of old shibboleths in this direction.

TERMS EXCESSIVE.

My Committee are of opinion that the terms granted have been excessive and this is proved by the rush for the loan and over-subscription inside or a few hours and by the subsequent premium which has been established in the London market. The talk of the English Income-tax and of the nett yield being something below 5 per cent etc, is quite misleading. The English Income-tax not only affects Indian but all other borrowing and the English investor is notwithstanding satisfied to-day with a gross yield of about 6 per cent. as is clearly seen from the results of the recent loans by the four corporations, Birmingham and Liverpool and the City of Auckland loans. My Committee deprecate any attempts now to shield this financial error of the Secretary of State and his advisers through which Indian taxpayers interests have been sacrificed for the benefit of particular interests on the London money market. Various institutions in London have enjoyed in extremely easy terms the use of India's surplus cash balances and and the various reserves belonging to this country. As an ordinary banking proposition, this should have resulted in an Indian loan being placed on easy terms in London under the support of these institutions. The suspicion, which my Committee have entertained for a long time that instead of getting any advantage, on account of this, the Indian taxpayer has, on the contrary, bled on account of these facilities which are given in his name is strengthened. My Committee would further request information as to why if high terms were given they made a fixed price issue instead of inviting tenders and securing the premium which now prevails to the Indian taxpayer; whether this loan has been underwritten as a whole; if so what commission has been given to underwriters and who the underwriters were. My Committee would further like to know whether the action of the Secretary of State was in consonance with the new powers given to the Legislative Assembly under the Government of India Act, When, although a figure only £5 millions was suggested in the Budget, as much as £7½ millions have been issued without any attempt at further reference to the Assembly. My Committee further sympathise with the Finance Department in India without whose knowledge and without consultation with whom this high-handed action seems to have been taken by the Secretary of State. Coming at the end of a long series of arbitrary acts affecting Currency, Exchange, and Finances of India, manipulated in the interests of London and very often against the declared views of the Indian commercial community, this step establishes a clear necessity of a more stringent supervision, in Indian interests by Indians, of the Secretary of State's Council in London. My Committee realise acutely the impotence of the new reformed Councils in financial matters of this kind whose praises have been sung in magniloquent terms and by high personages.

LOYALTY TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

My Committee notice your loyalty to the Secretary of State in assuring them that the Secretary of State must have had very strong reasons for floating this loan in the manner in which he did. My Committee would have liked to learn those reasons in order better to do justice in their criticism, but in their absence it seems to them that far from favouring Indian investors, the Secretary of State has, as a matter of fact, deliberately debarred them from investing in the highest priced loan of their country. My Committee are emphatically of opinion that your assumption that Indian investors would, notwithstanding the present exchange, not have taken part in this loan had it been made available to them by inviting concurrent applications in India, is misleading and gratuitous.

While agreeing with your dictum that borrowing abroad is justified on reasonable terms, my Committee feel that the occasion, manner, rate etc., in this case have been entirely opposed to Indian interests. Even if the borrowing is to be restricted to productive Railway purposes, the terms offered are uneconomical and excessive and but for their blunder Government could have done better.

Your reference to England borrowing from India at a higher rate than what she pays at Home would be ludicrous if it were not tragic. We had the spectacle during the War of millions of pounds of Treasury Bills practically forced on the Government of India at a very low rate and when the time for repayment came we had the spectacle of deliberate manipulation of the exchange to lighten the burden falling on the United Kingdom. The confidence of the public in the management of the finances of India is shaken and in order to restore public faith in the *bona fides* of the Secretary of State and his financial advisers radical changes should be immediately effected. There should be greater publicity and greater control and supervision by responsible Indians in whom the public trust. In the meanwhile this measure is a free-gift of £2-2-0d. per cent. to the British Exchequer.

MORE LIGHT.

(Continued from previous page.)

Act. But here, Mr. Bhaskar Rao saw his opportunity and got the Collector to issue a general order prohibiting the carrying of sticks and swords in public. Whether this order was at all called for is open to grave doubt. At least the order has had no effect whatever. The volunteers disregarded the order and carried sticks, only discarding the swords.

Satya Graha week---And After.

Another development of increased activity among the people was the starting of a Paisa Fund very recently, only about a month before the trouble. The arrangement was that on every saree sold the dealers should deduct a pice and credit it to the Paisa Fund account. The Hindu dealers and the large bulk of Mahomedan dealers too very willingly agreed to the arrangement which did not impose any sacrifice on them. Even the few Mahomedan anti-Khilafatists, whose sympathies were avowedly pro-official, at first contributed to the Fund without any protest, but as is suspected, under pressure from the late Mr. Bhaskar Rao and other local official dignitaries, made difficulties in regard to payment to the Fund, and ultimately wrote to the authorities bitterly denouncing the Khilafat and Congress people, and asking for protection against dangers to their own life and property. They got police protection as has been mentioned already, and this was too glaring to escape notice. Then came the National week from April 6th to 13th, which Malegaon people observed with as much solemnity as at other centres all over India. Meetings were held, *Hartal* was observed and in other ways the full significance of the week was brought home to the people. On the evening of the 12th April, there was a meeting, at which the authorities locally present, tried to dissuade afresh the volunteers from carrying sticks. Just prior to this, that is on the 1st April, the local Hindu and Mahomedan leaders had issued a manifesto in which they reiterated the instructions printed in "Young India" by Mahatma Gandhi, and these leaders distinctly told the people that unless these instructions were strictly adhered to, they themselves would have nothing to do with the people in regard to these movements. About the same time the order of the Collector—Mr. Simcox of whom so much is known to the public of the Bombay Presidency by reason of his activities at Ahmedabad and Sholapore—was issued, and, as I have said above, the order was not much respected for various reasons.

On the 13th April, the last day of the National Week, there was another public meeting which was attended very largely, when the volunteers again appeared with sticks. Mr. Bhaskar Rao and his constables were present at the meeting and Mr. Bhaskar Rao was bustling about trying to take down the names of the people who carried sticks. While in this act, he was surrounded by a large number of people, and perhaps becoming apprehensive about himself, he quietly slipped out and it was not until the 24th April, the day before the tragedy, that the people came to know that thirteen of the volunteers were being prosecuted before the Mamlatdar for disobedience to the Collector's order.

Trend of official Mind.

Some one month before this incident,—and it may be mentioned here even at the risk of a little digression—a deputation of Mussulmans waited on Mr. Simcox who was then on tour, at the Inspection Bungalow, in connection with a piece of land wanted for building a mosque. At the interview, it seems, according to Mr. Simcox's account, that one member of the deputation "began to lecture to him" in the course of which the speaker, I was told, had made all sorts of allegations against the Government with respect to the Holy Places of Islam. Mr. Simcox gave me to understand that he with great suavity of manners told the member in question to keep quiet and then sent away the whole deputation to think over the matter and come to him in a better frame of mind. In regard to this matter, it was not possible for me to elicit more independent testimony, though one need not be surprised if Mr. Simcox had been told about the Khilafat wrongs and Mr. Lloyd George's breach of faith with Indians, especially Indian Mussulmans, and also about the rumoured desecration of Islamic Holy Places by the British troops during their campaigning, and as a high official of Government, unused to free speech on the popular side, must have regarded the speech in the light of a "lecture." This is after all a small matter, though it certainly calls for notice as incidentally showing the trend of official mind.

The Fateful Twentyfifth.

To resume the sequence of events on the 24th April the whole town was stirred greatly by the news of the prosecutions of the volunteers. The Mamlatdar heard the case on the following day, i.e., the fateful 25th April, at the Cutchery which his beyond the town on the road to the camp. The Cutchery is about a mile distant from the town, and people flocked in large numbers to watch the proceedings. During the almost summary trial, it appeared to the spectators that it was the Sub-Inspector Bhaskar Rao who dominated over the Mamlatdar. The latter is reported to have been inclined to be lenient to the accused who did not defend themselves, and if he had been left to himself, he might have discharged the accused with a warning or nominal fine. But, the Sub-Inspector would fain exercise his influence over the Court. He carried on a conversation with the Mamlatdar in Marathi in the presence of the spectators, and "importuned" the Magistrate for deterrent sentences. The Magistrate awarded fine of Rs. 50 each in the case of six people, one was discharged and the the case against the remaining six people postponed. In the ordinary course of things, the accused would have been allowed to go away and the fine recovered in due course. But, Mr. Bhaskar Rao would not have it so and I was told he pressed for the immediate commitment of the accused to prison until the fines were paid. The Magistrate asked the accused whether they would pay the fine and two of them shouted refusal, whereupon the committed all the six of them to prison. The crowd went outside and assembled in the open yard in front. While they were standing there, Mr. Bhaskar Rao came out and is said to have spoken to them sneeringly about their leaders and taunting them to pay the fines out of the Khilafat Fund and telling them that the accused were lucky to have got only one month of imprisonment instead of six months which they deserved.

Stupid Exhibition.

A number of spectators got away on their bicycles into the town and circulated the news, telling the people of the vindictive spirit shown by the Sub-Inspector. The news caused some excitement and people began to gather near the Juma Masjid. Close to the Masjid is the Police *chavdi* which was guarded by a constable. Others must have all been at the Police Lines which lie about two furlongs away from the Masjid. It is not clear whether and how far the constable furnished an excuse to the excited crowd of people whose numbers must, at that time—about five p.m.—have been about 200 or 300. He was attacked and stones were thrown at him. News conveyed soon afterwards to the Sub-Inspector, who was still at the Cutchery with the Mamlatdar, of the attack on the Police constable at the *chavdi*. The Sub-Inspector left the Cutchery promptly and reaching the Police Lines, where he had his quarters, picked up a loaded revolver and drawn sword in hand and accompanied by four similarly armed constables he proceeded towards the *chavdi*. On reaching the motor stand, he saw a big crowd assembled there and finding that the crowd gave vent to its anger in murmurs, he began to abuse them in language not easy to panscribe in this place, but which had all the same the effect of heightening their anger. Arms were also displayed in the face of the crowd, which was still further excited by the almost stupid exhibition.

Police Open Fire.

I believe some missiles began to be thrown about at the Sub-Inspector and the constables, and apprehending danger the Policemen took to their heels, and tried to get away by crossing through bye lanes and back alleys and indeed succeeded in getting away as far as the Lackminarayan Temple,—about a furlong away from the chavdi, forming a wing of the house occupied by the Pophale brothers. Mr. Bhaskar Rao and his constables entered the temple, and when the excited crowd had surged round the temple, they opened fire and fired until their cartridges were exhausted. As already stated, six men were killed and about a dozen others injured and the already excited crowd became still more incensed at the sight of their fallen comrades. The demand for the Sub-Inspector's head became more and more clamant. The Sub-Inspector would not come out of the temple, which had been bolted from within. The crowd tried to force the door open and succeeding in the attempt, entered the temple and searched for the Sub-Inspector and the Constables, who had already made their way into the Pophale's residence by an interconnecting door. The temple was a private one, the gift of the Pophale family and this explains the opening of the one into the other by means of a door.

House Set On Fire.

When the crowd did not find the Sub-Inspector or the Constables in the temple, they went round to the door of the Pophales' residend and began to demand from the younger Pophale Mr. Vishwanath Rao who was present at the house at the time—about 6 p.m.—to deliver up the Sub-Inspector and the other Policemen. When with the true instinct of a Hindu, Mr. Vishwanathrao refused the demand, the crowd told him that they would burn the house. Failing to get the Sub-Inspector out, the crowd kept up its threat and set fire to that side of the house which formed the temple. Before setting it on fire, the crowd told the *Pujari* to remove the idols, and whether he did so or not cannot be definitely stated. It has been averred that he did not and the idols were burnt down. It is absolutely clear that the burning of the temple was not at all anti-Hindu but was an inseparable accident of the day's happenings. The fire soon spread to the main building occupied by the members of the Pophale family and it became increasingly evident that the inmates could no longer remain within. The crowd began to shout to Mr. Vishwanathrao that he and all the other members of the family might get away without the least fear of medistation from the crowd. Before this, three of the constables had got away from the house by jumping down, it has been stated, from the roof. On learning that these men were still in the hospital, I went to the hospital, but owing to the absence of the Medical man in charge at the time, I was not able to ascertain the truth of the information or the condition of those poor men.

Crowd's Courtesy To Inmates.

All the members of the family came out at last and they were allowed to pass out the whole crowd—about one or two thousand strong, showing the utmost deference towards them and good humouredly making room for them. Even the unfortunate Sub-Inspector who had now clothed himself in female attire and fully concealed his face and body was allowed to get away as far as 20 or 25 yards in another direction which he took. The suspicion of the crowd must have been excited by the cover the Sub-Inspector had drawn over his face, and it is possible he might have still escaped before the crowd had time to recover from its surprise, if instead of taking a different direction, he had quietly mixed up with the members of the family and gone away with them. He did not do so, as fates would have it, and I was told that the unlucky man was suffering from some eye-trouble, and his bulk was another disadvantage in that it ultimately led to his re-discovery by the crowd and the singularly tragic doom that awaited him. Mr. Bhaskar Rao was at last spotted and he was attacked by the infuriated crowd and done away with. The only constable that could not get away in the manner of his comrades, also seems to have shared a fate similar to that of his chief.

Not against Law and Order.

The crowd had no grievance against Law and Order, and I do not think they had ever been conscious even at any stage that they were violating Law and Order. What happened was they had been incensed in an exceptional degree against the Sub-Inspector and his men because first of the Sub-Inspector's ill-temper and second of the shooting of the men in which they had indulged, and it seems from practically all the accounts I have heard that the act of the crowd was one of mere retaliation for the exceptionally grave provocation that had needlessly been offered to them. In order to judge the situation correctly, it is very necessary to bear this distinguishing feature in mind. It is absurd to talk of anarchy; it savours almost of unpardonable impertinence to describe the occurrences of the day in the following one sided and blood-curdling manner that the Commissioner of the Central Division is reported to have done.

The Magistrates were mobbed, hunted and driven out of the town—honest and law abiding citizens threatened and plundered constables and uniformed men stripped and beaten, police officers in the execution of their duty attacked and overpowered, hunted from house to house, as if they were noxious criminals, finally dragged out into the streets and beaten to death with sticks and stones and then the mangled remains thrown as if it were the carcass of a dog to be burnt in the flames of the house where they had tried to take refuge. Continuing, the Commissioner said. "You have seen this anarchy at close quarters and know now what it is—how savage how beastly, how abominable."

I abominate anarchy and violence as much as, if not more than Mr. Pratt, though the official conscience may not always find it convenient that everyone of the leaders of Indian nationalism has, day in and day out, emphatically condemned violence of all description.

Not a Cold Blooded Act.

It is, therefore, I venture to lay stress on the fact that the tragic occurrence of the 25th April was not a cold blooded act, and Truth demands that in arriving at a fair decision all the facts should be borne in mind. Mr. Pratt's description does violence to language and grossly errs on the side of exaggeration.

A Parallel Recalled.

On that fateful evening the crowd had become infuriated by the conduct of the local police and possibly thinking that they had avenged themselves for the shedding of the blood among their own brethren, they returned to their homes. The house of the Pophales was soon consumed by the flames, but the fire was prevented from spreading to the other houses and there ended the matter for the first night. The incident reminds me of the circumstances attending the murder of a Mamlatdar at Akola in the Ahmednagar district, some two or three years ago. In that unfortunate case also, the Mamlatdar had made himself thoroughly unpopular with the people and there was an immediate cause of provocation much less aggravating, perhaps than in the present case. But, the existence of a provocation however grave, is in itself no justification for what happened, and much as we do deplore the sad turn events took that day, it is necessary the investigating the affair, the sequence of main events should not altogether be lost sight of.

As to what happened on the 26th April and subsequently to the time of my return from Malegaon is a different story and its narration may well be reserved for my next letter.

"CONFLICT OF CIVILIZATION."

SEGREGATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

NATAL MEMBERS DEMAND.

GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION.

In the House of Assembly of South Africa, on Tuesday, discussion took place in connection with the report of the Asiatic Commission on the position of Indians in South Africa, when a Natal member brought forth a motion pressing for segregation of India. Opinion was expressed that neither segregation nor repatriation was practicable, but there was general feeling that some sort of action should be taken in the matter. Mr. Duncan, Minister of Interior announced that the Government's instructions were that the system of voluntary repatriation should be prosecuted as vigorously as possible and since July 1,400 had thus left the country. He promised to look into the matter and see if some system of separation could not be devised. He declared that if India were no member of the British Empire, she would be a far greater menace and he asked members to look outside South Africa. The question was not merely a conflict of races but a conflict of civilization.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The House of Assembly to-day discussed the motion by a Natal member requesting the Government in drafting legislation as a result of the Report of the Asiatic Commission to consider the advisability of embodying provisions which (as would appear to be feasible in view of Section 147 of the South Africa Act) would allocate to the Asiatic community separate and distinct areas, rural and urban, in the Union where they might develop in accordance with their own differing needs and standards of civilisation, due regard being had in such a legislation to the interests of the present and future European and native population of South Africa. The debate lasted all the afternoon, and eventually adjourned until May, 12th.

Mr. Marwick, the mover, and other Natal members emphasised how Indians were ousting the Europeans. Mr. Marwick quoted the recent resolution of the Imperial Conference, recognising that the functions of Dominion Governments should give them complete control of their own populations. The speakers favoured segregation or repatriation of the Indians. Those supporting repatriation, were in general in favour of compensation. Some doubt was, however, expressed with regard to the position of the Indian born in South Africa.

On the other hand an opinion was expressed that both the policies were impracticable, but there was a general desire that action should be taken in the matter. The suggestion, that the views of the Indian Government should be disregarded, was vigorously opposed by Mr. Merriman, who pointed out that they were members of the League of Nations, of which India was a partner, and emphasised that they should be careful and not boast as they did in that House.

CONFLICT OF CIVILIZATION.

Mr. Duncan, Minister of Interior, declared that in view of the seriousness and for reaching effects of this question, Government were unable to bring in legislation this session. It was a question in which they must look outside South Africa. Those who hurried in this matter made little speed. It was not merely a conflict of races but a conflict of civilisation. He pointed out how other eastern countries were waking up as India and gradually achieving a state of development and self-Government. He declared that if India were no member of the British Empire, she would be a far greater menace to them. Proceeding, the Minister said that outside Natal the position as regards Indians was not very serious. Numbers of Indian population in the Transvaal were not increasing seriously, if at all, but the position of the white population in Natal was very serious, there being 135,000 Asiatics and 122,000 Europeans.

INDIANS NEVER THRUST ON COUNTRY.

Mr. Duncan deprecated the Natal member's remarks regarding the Indian Government, declaring that when the Indian Government tried to stop immigration into South Africa the Natal Government had expressly asked that it should be allowed to continue. Mr. Duncan added that never had South Africa's wishes in the matter been thwarted either by the Indian or Imperial Governments. Indians had come to Natal for the purposes of the people of Natal and they had never been thrust upon them. Mr. Duncan said that at the present juncture it was impossible to go on with the legislation, but he hoped to go into the matter during recess. Members realised that the policy of compulsory repatriation or expulsion was impracticable, but on the question of voluntary repatriation he felt that the Government's policy had been misrepresented. The Government's instructions were that the system of voluntary repatriation should be prosecuted as vigorously as possible. With regard to the question of Indians taking gold ornaments a regulation was being prepared allowing Indians to take all their personal ornaments, so long as the regulation was not used for the purpose of smuggling gold away. Mr. Duncan mentioned that since July 1,400 Indians had thus left the country. The interests of the country demanded that voluntary repatriation should be prosecuted because, after all, the expense of sending them away was far less than keeping them there.

COOPERATION OF MUNICIPALITIES INVITED.

Referring to the question of segregation, Mr. Duncan said there was no doubt that living together in towns of Indians and whites was detrimental to both. He would look into the matter and see if some scheme of separation could not be devised. Of course in a matter of this kind cooperation of municipalities was essential. One could not expect Indians, many of whom had led decent, respectable lives, to go and live in some of the locations provided in towns. If places were provided which were attractive to Indians great deal could be achieved. Mr. Duncan promised to give all the recommendations of the Asiatic Commission his most serious consideration. He was also prepared to accept Mr. Marwick's motion.

NOT MERELY SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION.

"The question is" said Mr. Duncan, "Are we prepared to give these people home to live in and are we going to give them land to cultivate? We must make up our minds." If the policy of segregation was decided upon they were not going to say immediately to Indians that land was too good for them. Replying to an interjection, Mr. Duncan said that questions regarding Indians in South Africa would be settled by this parliament, which was the sole arbiter but, perhaps, not in way the interjection wanted. The question was not merely South African; it brought them at once into touch with the outside countries.

DECLARATION AGAINST N. C. O.

STIPULATION OF MEMBERSHIP OF ALLAN CLUB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

The "Independent" publishes report of a meeting of Allan Club, Baudan, at which Mr. Darling, District Magistrate, moved a resolution to the effect that every member must signe a declaration against Non-Cooperation movement, otherwise he ceases to be a member. The proposal was carried only four voting against it, who were declared to have ceased to be members of the club. The Allan Club was established to promote social intercourse between officials and non-officials of the district.

REPRESSION IN GWALIOR.

PAPERS PROHILITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 3.

The "Leader" correspondent informs that the following papers have been banned from the Gwalior State:—

The Kesari, The Amrit-Bazar Patrika, The Mharatha, The Bombay Chronicle, The Independent, the Pratap, The Rajasthan, and The Sabha.

The same circular also says that no persons should sell, distribute or keep portraits of persons who may have been punished for sedition or disaffection towards the State or who may be leaders of the Non-Cooperation movement.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 4.

The western disturbance has caused nearly general rain in Kashmir. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Malabar and locas in Bengal with few falls in Burma, Assam, Mysore, South-East Madras and on North Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui, Burrwan three-quarters of an inch. Dras a half, Mangalore one, Calingapatam a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Burma.

The following units have arrived in India, and have proceeded to the stations named:—2/20th Jats at Delhi; 1/7th Rajputs at Santa Cruz; 88th Punjabis at Lahore; 2/32nd Pioneers at Sialkote.

The 111th Mahars have embarked for Aden.

SOVIET DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES.

TREATIES WITH PERSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

TSARIST AGREEMENTS ANNULLED.

The special correspondent sends from Moscow to the "Manchester Guardian" the following texts of Russia's treaties with Persia and Afghanistan:—

They reveal, the full extent of the safeguards with which the Soviet has surrounded itself in Asia.

Great Britain is not named in these treaties, but several provisions, discriminating against the influence of any third Power, either in Persia or Afghanistan, limit potentially the extension or renewal of certain British activities and prestige aimed at by our former policy connected with India.

The Persian Treaty is of great scope. In Clause 1 the Soviet renounces the Tsarist policy of force towards Persia, and declares null and void all Tsarist agreement 'tending to the diminution of the rights of the Persian people'. Clause denounces all such treaties concluded by the Tsarist Government with third Powers.

In Clause 3 the Soviet recognizes the Russo-Persian frontier established in 1881, and disannexes in favour of islands and lands ceded by Persia to Russia in 1893.

The Soviet binds itself not to interfere in the internal affairs of Persia. Both parties to the treaty assure a reciprocal obligation to that effect under Clause 4, and under Clause 5 safeguard themselves against the hostile activities or groups within the territory of either and prohibit the existence on their territory of the troops or armed forces of any third State the presence of which would constitute a threat to the other.

By Clause 6, if Persia should not be strong enough to deal with the activity, hostile to the Soviet, or of any third Power within Persian territory, the Soviet obtains the right to employ its troops in Persia in self-defence.

By Clause 8 the Soviet writes off all Tsarist loans to Persia: and renounces any claim on the State revenues by which such loans were guaranteed.

Under Clause 10 Tsarist undertakings, giving control over roads and railways in Persia, are abandoned, and all such means of communication are returned to the possession of the Persian Government. Such concessions are extended in other clauses, and under Clause 13 Persia agrees not to hand them on to any third State or its citizens.

A remarkable clause is that number 15. It seeks to put an end to religious propaganda in the countries of Islam, 'which had as its secret object,' so runs the Treaty, the support of the 'rapacious intrigues of Tsarisms'. Facilities are to be given for the trade and communication between the two countries.

TREATY WITH AFGHANISTAN.

The Treaty with Afghanistan is devised on the same broad principles as that with Persia. The main provision is that under Clause 2, binding both parties not to enter with any third State into a military or political agreement that could demage either Russia or Afghanistan.

Russia agrees to hand over to Afghanistan the frontier districts which belonged to her in the last century. The independence of Bokhara and Khiva are guaranteed.

Under Clause 10, Rusia promises to give Afghanistan financial and otherhelp; and a supplementary clause specifies, as the principal form of such help, a yearly free subsidy of one million roubles.

THE TREATY WITH PERSIA.

The Government of Persia on the one side and the Government of the Persia Socialist Federate Soviet Republic on the other side, moved by the desire to establish for future time firm, good, neighbourly and brotherly relations between the Persian and Russian peoples, decided to enter upon negotiations with this object, for which purpose they appointed as their plenipotentiaries:—

The Government of Persia—
Ali-Guli-Khan Moshaverol Memalek.

The Government of the Russian Socialist Federate Soviet Republic—
Georgii Vasilievitch Tchitcherin and
Levmikhailovitch Karakhan.

The above-named plenipotentiaries, after mutual presentation of their credentials, which were found to be drawn up in proper form and due order, agreed as follows:—

CLAUSE I.

The Government of the R. S. F. S. R. in accordance with its declaration, set forth in the notes of January 14, 1918, and June 1919 of the principles of the R. S. F. S. R.'s policy with regard to the Persian people, once more solemnly declares Russia's immutable renunciation of the policy of force with regard to Persia pursued by the Imperialist Governments of Russia that have been overthrown by the will of her workmen and peasants.

Accordingly, wishing to see the Persian people independent, flourishing, and freely controlling the whole of its own possession the Government of the R. S. F. S. R. declares all tractates, treatise, conventions and agreements concluded by the late Tsarist Government with Persia and tending to the dimunition of the rights of the Persian people completely null and void.

CLAUSE II.

The Government of the R. S. F. S. R. brands (as criminal) the policy of the Governments of Tsarist Russia, which, without the agreement of the peoples of Asia and under the guise of assuring the independence of these peoples, concluded with other states of Europe treaties concerning the East which had as their ultimate object gradual seizure. The Government of the R. S. F. S. R. unconditionally rejects that criminal policy as not only violating the sovereignty of the states of Asia but also leading to organized brutal violence European robbers on the living body of the peoples of the East.

Wherefore and in accordance with the principles set out in clauses I and IV of the present treaty, the Government of the R. S. F. S. R. declares its refusal to take part in any measures whatsoever, tending to weaken or violate the sovereignty Persia and declares completely null and void all conventions and agreements concluded by the late Government of Russia with third Powers for the harm of Persia and concerning her.

CLAUSE III.

Both the high contracting parties are agreed to recognize observe the frontier between Persia and Russia in that form and outline in which it was established by the Frontier Commission of 1881. Moreover, the Government of the R. S. F. S. R. not wishing to enjoy the fruits of the rapacious policy of the late Tsarist Government of Russia, resigns the use of the islands of Ashur. Ada and the other island lying along the Astrabad province of Persia, and further returns to Persia the village of Firuze and the land surrounding it, ceded by Persia to Russia according the agreement of May 28, 1893. The Government of Persia for its part agrees that the town of Seraks, known under the name of Russian or Old Seraks, with the adjoining district bounded by the river Seraks remains in the possession of Russia.

Both the high contracting parties shall make use of the river Atrek and the other frontier rivers and waters on equal terms, and for the final regulation of the question of the usage of frontier water and for the settling of all disputed frontier and territorial affairs in general a commission of representatives of Persia and Russia shall be appointed.

CLAUSE IV.

Recognizing the right of each people the free and unhindered settlement of political fate, each of the high contracting parties disclaims and will strictly refrain from interference in the internal affairs of the other party.

CLAUSE V.

Both the high contracting parties bind themselves:

1. Not to permit the formation existence on their territory of organization or groups under whatever name, or separate individuals who have made it their object to struggle against Persia or Russia, and also against states allied with the latter and similarly not to permit on their territory the recruiting or mobilization persons for the armies or armed forces such organizations.

2. To forbid those states or organization under whatever names, which make it their object to struggle against the other high contracting party, to bring into the territory or to take through the territory of each of the high contracting parties anything that may be used against the other high contracting party.

3. By all means at their disposal to prohibit the existence on their territory of the troops or armed forces of any third state whatsoever, the presence of which would constitute a threat to the frontiers' interests, or security of the other high contracting party.

CLAUSE VI.

Both the high contracting parties are agreed that in case on the part of third countries there should be attempts by means of armed intervention to realize a rapacious policy on the territory of Persia or to turn the territory of Persia into a base for military action against the R. S. F. S. R. and if thereby danger should threaten the frontiers of the R. S. F. S. R. or those of Powers allied to it, and if the Persian Government after warning on the part of the Government of the R. S. F. S. R. shall prove to be itself not strong enough to prevent this danger, the Government of the R. S. F. S. R. shall have the right to take its troops into Persian territory in order to take necessary military measures in the interests of self-defence. When the danger has been removed the Government of the R. S. F. S. R. promises immediately to withdraw its troops beyond the frontiers of Persia.

CLAUSE VII.

In view of the fact that the combinations set out in clause VI might similarly take place in relation to security on the Caspian Sea, both the high contracting parties are agreed that in case in the personnel of the ships of the Persian fleet shall prove to be citizens of third Powers making use of their presence in the Persian fleet for purposes unfriendly with regard to the R. S. F. S. R. the Government of the R. S. F. S. R., shall have the right to demand from the Government of Persia the removal of the said harmful elements.

CLAUSE VIII.

The Government of the R. S. F. S. R. declares its complete rejection of the financial policy which the Tsarist Government of Russia pursued in the East, supplying the Government of Persia with financial means not in order to assist the economic development and flourishing of the Persian people but in the form of a political enfetterment of Persia. The Government of the R. S. F. S. R., therefore, resigns all rights to the loans furnished to Persia by the Tsarist Government, and declares such loans null and not to be repaid It similarly resigns all demands for the use of those state revenues of Persia by which the said loans were guaranteed.

CLAUSE IX

The Government of the R. S. F. S. R., in accordance with its expressed condemnation of the colonial policy of capitalism, which served and is serving as a reason for innumerable miseries and sheddings of blood, renounces the use of those financial undertakings of Tsarist Russia which has as their object the economical enfetterment of Persia. It therefore hands over into the complete possession of the Persian people the financial sums, valuables, and, in general, the assets and liabilities of the Discount Credit Bank of Persia, and similarly the moveable and immoveable property of the said bank existing on the territory of Persia.

Note.—The Government of Persia agrees, in each town where Russian Consular institutions shall be set up, and where there are houses belonging to the Discount Credit Bank of Persia, handed over to the Government of Persia according to this clause 9, to provide for the gratuitous use of the Government of the R. S. F. S. R., one of such houses at the choice of the Soviet Government as a Russian Consular institution.

CLAUSE X

The Government of R. S. F. S. R. repudiates the tendency of world imperialism which strives to build in foreign countries, roads and telegraph lines not so much for the cultural development of the peoples, as for ensuring for itself the means of military penetration. In view of this, and wishing to provide the Persian people with the possibility of free disposal of the means of communication and correspondence, vitally necessary for the independence and cultural development of each people, and further, as far as it can, to compensate Persia for the losses caused her by the troops of the Tsarist Government, the Government of the R. S. F. S. R. gratuitously hands over as the absolute property of the Persian people the following Russian erections:—

(a) The chaussees Enzeli-Teheran and Kazvin-Hamaden with all the lands, buildings, and inventory attribute to these roads.

(b) The railways Djulfa-Tauris and Sofian-Lake Urmia, with all buildings, rolling stock, and other property.

(c) Quays, goods, stores, steamers, barges, and other means of transport on Lake Urmia, with all attribute property.

(d) All the telegraph and telephone lines constructed by the late Tsarist Government within the boundaries of Persia, together with all property, buildings, and inventory.

(e) The port of Enzeli, with the goods, stores, electric-power station, and other buildings.

CLAUSE XI.

Proceeding from the consideration that, by virtue of the principles set out in clause I of the present treaty, the peace tractate concluded between Persia and Russia in, Turkmancha on February, 10, 1828, clause 8 of which deprived Persia of the right to have a fleet on the Caspian Sea, as lost its force both the high contracting parties are agreed that from the moment of the signing of the present treaty they shall equally enjoy the right of free navigation on the Caspian Sea under their own flags.

CLAUSE XII.

The Government of the R. S. F. S. R. solemnly renouncing the enjoyment of economic privileges based on military predominance declares null and void, also all other concessions besides those enumerated in clauses 9 and 10 forced from the Government of Persia by the late Tsarist Government for itself and its subjects. From the moment of the signing of the present treaty it returns to the Persian people in the person of the Government of Persia all the said concessions, carried out and not carried out alike, and all the portions of land received on the basis of these concessions. Of the lands and properties belonging in Persia to the late Tsarist Government there remains in the possession of the R. S. F. S. R. the lands occupied by the Russian Mission in Teheran and in Zergende with all the buildings and the property that is in them, and also the grounds, buildings and property of the late Russian consulates, general consultes, and vice consulates in Persia.

Note.—The Government of the R. S. F. S. R. renounce the right of ruling the village of Zergende, which belonged to the late Tsarist Government.

CLAUSE XIII.

The Government of Persia, on its part, promises not to hand over the concessions and property returned to Persia, according to the present treaty to any third state or its citizens, in possession or for disposal or enjoyment, but to preserve the said rights to itself for the good of the Persian people.

CLAUSE XIV.

Recognising the whole significance of the fishing industries of the southern shores of the Caspian Sea for the normal supply of Russia with means of nourishment, the Government of Persia, on the expiration of the legal force of the treaty obligations which it has at present with regard to these industries, is willing to conclude an agreement with the proper organs of supply of the R. S. F. S. R. concerning the exploitation of these industries on special conditions which shall by that time have been worked out.

The Government of Persia similarly is ready to consider with the Government of the R. S. F. S. R. means which at the present time before the above-mentioned conditions come about, should be capable of ensuring the organs of supply of the R. S. F. S. R. the possibility of supplying Russia from the said fishing industries.

CLAUSE XV.

The Government of the R. S. F. S. R. proceeding from the principle it has proclaimed, of the freedom of religious faiths, wishes to put an end to the missionary religious propaganda in the countries of Islam which had as its secret object action on the popular masses and supported in this way the rapacious intrigues of Tsarism. It therefore declares all those religious missions closed which were established in Persia by the late Tsarist Government and will take measures to prohibit in future the sending of such missions into Persia.

The lands, buildings and properties of the Orthodox Religious Mission in Urmia, and similarly all the property of other institutions of this kind the Government of the R.S.F.S.R. gratuitously hands over into the perpetual possession of the Persian people in the persons of the Government of Persia.

The Government of Persia will make use of the said lands, buildings, and property for the establishment of schools and other cultural educational institutions.

In accordance with the regulation set out in the Note of the Soviet Government of June 26, 1919, concerning the abolition of Russian consular jurisdiction. Russia citizens living in Persia, and similarly Persian citizens living in Russia, will from the moment of the signing of the present treaty enjoy equal rights with local citizens, and will be subject to the laws of the country in which they are. All their affairs of justice will be considered in the local institutions of justice.

CLAUSE XVII

Persian citizens in Russia, and similarly Russian citizens in Persia, are exempted from military service and from the paying of any military service or contributions whatever.

CLAUSE XVIII.

With regard to the right of free circulation inside the country, Persian citizens in Russia and Russian citizens in Persia will enjoy the rights given to the citizens of the most favoured Power, other than those allied with Russia.

CLAUSE XIX.

Both the high contracting parties in the shortest time after the signing of the present treaty will set about the renewal of trade relations. The means of organizing trade relaions. The means of organizing import and export of goods and payment for them and similarly the order of collecting the amounts of customs duties set by Persia on Russian goods shall be defined by a special trade convention, which shall be worked out by a special commission of representatives of both parties.

CLAUSE XX.

Both the high contracting parties mutually give each other the right of transit of goods through Persia or through Russia into a third country and further goods taken through must not be taxed with a duty larger than that on the goods of the most favoured nation.

CLAUSE XXI.

Both the high contracting parties in the shortest time after the signing of the present treaty will set about the renewal of telegraphic and postal relations between Persia and Russia. The conditions of these relations shall be defined in a special telegraphic convention.

CLAUSE XXII.

With the object of supporting the good neighbourly relations established with the signing of the present treaty and for the strengthening of good mutual understanding, each of the high contracting parties shall be represented in the capital of the other party by a plenipotentiary representative, enjoying in Persia as in the R. S. F. S. R. the right of ex-territoriality and other prerogatives according to international law and customs and according to the rules currents in both countries with regard to diplomatic representatives.

CLAUSE XXIII.

Both the high contracting parties, with the object of developing relations between their countries, shall mutually establish consulates at points which shall be settled by mutual agreement. The rights and competencies of consuls shall be defined by a consular convention to be concluded immediately after the signing of the present treaty and also the laws and rules current in both countries with regard to consular institutions

CLAUSE XXIV.

The present treaty is subject to ratification within three months Ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

CLAUSE XXV.

The present treaty is drawn up in the Persian and Russian languages in two original examples. In interpretation both texts shall be accounted authentic.

CLAUSE XXVI.

The present treaty comes into force immediately on its signature in confirmation of which the undersigning have signed the present treaty and affixed their seals to it

Drawn up in Moscow, February 26, 1921.

G. TCHITCHERIN
L. KARAKHAN
MOSHAVEROL MEMALEK.

TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

The following is the text of the treaty recently concluded between Russia and Afghanistan:—

With a view to strengthening friendly relations between Russia and Afghanistan, and with a view to confirming the actual independence of Afghanistan, the Russian Socialist Federate Soviet Republic on the one side and the Sovereign State of Afghanistan on the other decided to conclude the present Treaty, for which purpose they appointed as their plenipotentiaries—

The Government of Russian Socialist Federate Soviet Republic:
Georgii Vasilievitch Tchitcherin.
Lev Mikhailovitch Karakhan;
and the Government of the Sovereign State of Afghanistan:
Mahomed Valy Khan.
Mirza Mahomed Khan.
Fedyam Hidaik Khan.

The abovenamed plenipotentiaries, after mutual presentation of their credentials, which were found to be in due form and order, agreed as follows:—

CLAUSE I.

The high contracting parties, recognizing their mutual independence and promising to respect it, mutually enter into regular diplomatic relations.

CLAUSE II.

The high contracting parties bind themselves not to enter with any third state into a military or political agreement which would damage one of the contracting parties.

CLAUSE III.

Legations and Consulates of the high contracting parties will mutually and equally enjoy diplomatic privileges in accordance with the customs of international law.

Note I.—Including:

(a) The right to hoist the state flag.

(b) Personal inviolability of the registered members of Legations and Consulates.

(c) Inviolability of diplomatic correspondence and of persons fulfilling the duties of couriers and every kind of mutual assistance in these matters.

(d) Communication by radio telephone and telegraph, in accordance with the privileges of diplomatic representatives.

(e) Exterritoriality of buildings occupied by Legations and Consulates, but without the right of giving asylum to persons whom the local Government officially recognizes as having broken the laws of the country.

Note II.—The military agents of both contracting parties shall be attached to their Legations on a basis of parity.

CLAUSE IV.

The high contracting parties mutually agree upon the opening of five Consulates of the Russian Socialist Federate Soviet Republic on Afghan territory and seven consulates of Afghanistan on Russian territory of which five within the boundaries of Russian Central Asia.

Note.—Over and above these the opening of further Consulates and Consular points in Russia and Afghanistan shall be defined in each particular case by special agreement between the high contracting parties.

CLAUSE V.

Russian Consulates shall be established in Herat, Meimen, Mazer-i-Sherif, Kandhar and Ghazni. Afghan Consulates shall be established, a Consulate-General in Tashkent and Consulates in Petrograd, Kazan, Samarkad, Merv and Krasnovodsk.

Note.—The order and time of the actual opening of the Russian Consulates in Afghanistan and of the Afghan Consulates in Russia shall be defined by special agreement between the two contracting parties.

CLAUSE VI.

Russia agrees upon the free and untaxed transit through her territory of every kind of goods bought by Afghanistan either in Russia herself, through the state organs, or directly from abroad.

CLAUSE VII.

The high contracting parties agree upon the freedom of Eastern nations on the principle of independence and in accordance with the general wish of each nation.

CLAUSE VIII.

In confirmation of clause 7 of the present Treaty, the high contracting parties agree upon the actual independence and freedom of Bokhara and Khiva, whatever may be the form of their Government, in accordance with the wish of their peoples.

CLAUSE IX.

In fulfilment of and in accordance with the promise of the Russian Socialist Federate Soviet Republic expressed by its head, Lenin, to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Sovereign State of Afghanistan Russia agrees to hand over to Afghanistan the frontier districts which belonged to her in the last century, observing the principle of justice and the free expression of the will of the people. The order of the expression of the free will and the expression of the opinion of the majority of the regular local population shall be regulated in a special treaty between the two states through the Plenipotentiaries of both sides.

CLAUSE X.

In order to strengthen the friendly mutual relations between the high contracting parties the Government of the Russian Socialist Federate Soviet Republic agrees to give to Arghanistan financial and other help.

CLAUSE XI.

The present treaty is drawn up in the Russian and Persian languages, and both texts are accounted authentic.

CLAUSE XII.

The present treaty becomes valid after its ratification by the Governments of the high contracting parties. The exchange of ratifications shall take place in Kabul, in confirmation of which the plenipotentiaries of both sides signed the present treaty and set their seals to it.

Drawn up in Moscow on February 28 1921.

SUPPLEMENTARY CLAUSES.

In development of clause 10 of the present treaty the Government of the Russian Socialist Federate Soviet Republic gives to the Soverengn State of Afghanistan the following help:—

1. Yearly free subsidy to the extent of one million roubles in gold or silver coin or bullion.

2. Construction of a telegraph line—Kushka-Herat-Kandahar-Kabul.

3. Over and above this the Government of the Russian Socialist Federate Soviet Republic expresses its readiness to place at the disposal of the Afghan Government technical and other specialists.

This help the Government of the Russian Socialist Federate Soviet Republic shall afford to the Government of the Sovereign State for Afghanistan within two months after the present treaty becomes valid.

The present supplementary clauses has equal legal validity with the other clauses of the present treaty.

Moscow, February 28, 1921.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in a Press Note, says, a third sale of enemy property in Tanganyika Territory by public auction is announced at Dar-es-Salam on the 13th June 1921. A schedule of the properties to be sold is published in the "East African Standard" of the 26th March 1921. Copies of the schedule may be obtained from the Custodian of Enemy Property, Dar-es-Salam, Tanganyika Territory or from this Department.

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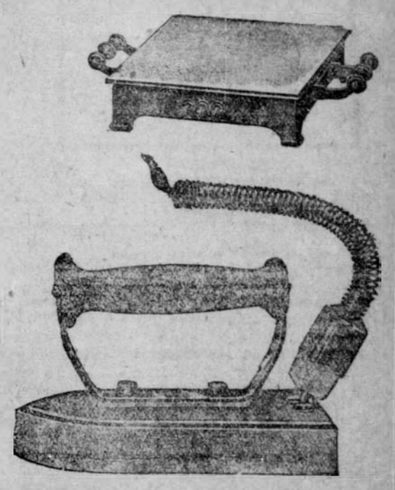

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